The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,545—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
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e, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.
Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145
		Including Wines	Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 26th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
FALLY HIPTULLA,
89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	536	A. Coleman	27th June.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3032	450	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	400	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£235,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PRATT'S KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Joseph Soares, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following first purchasers:—

Abdool Hossein Shierajee	400 Cases
Haga Mahomed Ismael Kermani	700 do.
Hajee Hasdoola Shoostree	600 do.
Syed Mahomed Bakkur Shoostree	600 do.
Haga Rajabally Sheerazee	400 do.
Haga Abdoola Kuziance	300 do.
Haga Mahomed Hady Kuzrance	225 do.
Haga Mahomed Ally Kuzranee	500 do.
Haga Azudally Kuzranee	200 do.
Haga Ally Mahomed Kuzranee	500 do.
Haga Abdool R. Ooshanee	500 do.
Haga Abdonabi Bebanee	125 do.
Haga Mirza Seedra Shirajee	200 do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co by order of the Administrator General THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., at Breach Candy, the household effects, carriages and horses of the late W. Allingham, Esq., comprising rich thin stem key pattern glassware, handsome green and gold dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks for twelve persons, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companions, Treacher's cutlery, handsomely carved blackwood and French polished furniture, a full size mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, rests, cue stand, marking and rule boards, pool box, iron level, ball basket, brush, and six light gas lamp and cover complete by C. Lazarus and Co. (very little used), a light office brougham, nearly new, by Peters and Sons, a light and elegant mail phaeton by Turrill and Sons, a handsome black young Australian horse, and a chestnut Arab horse, sets of plated mounted single harness, books, plants, wearing apparel, wines, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is on view.

Also the property of L. Fletcher, Esq., late of Bombay, Solicitor.

A first class Landau by Peters and Sons of London, painted and lined in good taste and in superior condition.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.—A first class double barrel breach loading gun by Charles Graham and Sons, warranted real Damascus.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of the undersigned, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., a loose consignment of mill stores newly arrived from England, consisting of about 11,000 mill spindles, 1,200 roving spindles and flyers, about 2,000 short collars, 4,000 mule top rollers, drawing frame rollers, slubbing and carding engine rollers, &c., &c.

These will be sold in convenient lots, and are now on view.

NOTICE.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, next door to the China Depository, the stock in trade of Haroon Ebram, comprising pieces of cashmere and woollen cloth, ready made clothes, portmanteaus, socks and stockings, shirts, hats, and helmets, collars, scarves, boots, and shoes, umbrellas, walking sticks, jewellery, plated ware, guns, pistols, perfumery, opera glasses, telescopes, ships furniture, trunks, &c., &c., shop furniture, &c.

SALE OF SWAINE BOORD'S OLD TOM.

On FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFord and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned ex Eagle—

D. D. Shah—100 cases Swaine Boord's old tom.

The purchasers shall have to pay the Customs and town duties.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

200 superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Govindram Luckmidas, the following bundles of real pearls:—

1 bundle containing 1952 very fine large and small white pearls, weighing 1087 chows, and 72 docras.

1 bundle containing 6052 very fine small white pearls, weighing 298 chows and 65 docras.

1 bundle containing 779 very fine white buttons, weighing 506 chows and 52 docras.

1 bundle containing 60 fine white large buttons, weighing 932 chows and 95 docras.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 cases Turkey Red Sarries, 8-9 yards.
7 bales Grey Dhoties.
3 do. Grey Shirtings.
2 cases Turkey Red Printed Jacconets.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green, a quantity of office furniture, such as office writing and clerks' tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, round tables, sample tables, bookshelves, screens, book cases, large and small copying presses, boxes for letter files, large and small iron safes, valuable oil-paint portraits, maps, small pictures, lamps, clocks, weighing machines, shroff's and other benches, punkhas, stools, wooden boxes, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, three days' previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, by order of D. D. Shah, and on account of the concerned—

Ex Eagle from London.

D. D. Shah 10 Cases 30 dozen Crabbies Scotch.
Do. 10 do. 30 do. Jamaica Rum.
Do. 10 do. 30 do. Ginger Wine.
Do. 50 do. 50 do. Sir Robert Burnett Old Tom.
Do. 50 do. 50 do. Kinaham L. L. Whiskey.

The Customs duty, landing charges, and bunder fee to be paid by the purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Gun Carriage, Basin Colaba, on behalf of whom it may concern:—

Ex s. s. Benledi.

116 casks of Portland Cement of the Windham Cement Co.'s Manufacture (damaged by salt water.)

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Essaw Jamal—

Ex "Avondale."

E J—85-89—5 cases hardware, cutlery, and purses.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome iron-grey Arab colt, 14-2½, up to weight, quiet for saddle or in harness.

1 strong good-looking pony about 6 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of lost property and goods, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons. 300 H.P.
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on deck. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June 1879.

LATEST TRIUMPH, WHEELER AND WILSON,

HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR
SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals.* 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was won by Wheeler and Wilsons' World Renowned Machines. 2,600 Gold Medals or secondary or inferior prizes were fixed for lower perfection in the various departments of Art, and 5 or 6 of such inferior or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World. Apply for proofs.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
6, PARSEE BAZAR STREET.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OF standard excellence guaranteed, quality, best workmanship, and perfect finish, our stock is well worthy the attention of SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, and ARTISTS.

The most complete in India, it is also the cheapest as the large business conducted by the Company reducing their working expenses to a minimum, the management are enabled to offer these goods at rates previously unprecedented.

Detailed Price Lists on application.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ROOMS TO LET at Grant Buildings. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN can get BOARD and airy ROOMS at Middle Colaba, House facing the Sea Table first class; use of Gharry on Business. Address G. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at Ambollee in Salsette District, four LIME KILNS. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEARSE, Confectioner, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazett*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular laws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

SECOND EDITION.
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

Y BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

OF THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS and TRAVELLERS EN-ROUTE will find a large assortment of the above, at

3, Rampart Row. **HOAR & CO.** Bombay. The Travellers' Kit House.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dess Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	50 0 58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	38 9
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	80 0
The Vade Mecum, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22 24	40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 22 24	30 0 36 0 40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 24	40 0 44 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		from 12 8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security.		9 0 10 0 11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0 14 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8 12 0 13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as as a Large Rug		2 8 3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		10 0 13 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c		23 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. **HOAR & CO.,** Bombay. The Travellers' Kit House.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas; edges bound with leather, strong Iron ribs, copper rivetted, strong tumbler lock	27 30 33 36	27 30 33 36	0 0 0 0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout dull japanned canvas, the most durable trunk made	27 30 33 36	30 36 39 42	0 0 0 0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and compartment in lid, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	38 36	50 58	0 0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended.	22 24 27	30 34 38	0 0 0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	24 26	40 45	0 0
The "Gladstone Bag" a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious made of the best oxhide, first rate locks, and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20 22 24	39 45 49	0 0 0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20 22 24	44 46 49	0 0 0

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, double spring Lock		17 19	0 0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco double action spring lock, The Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion		40	0
COURIER OR CASH BAGS.			
Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 10 12 13	0 8 8 8
The same make as above brown oxhide, lined leather		12 13	0 8
Soiled Linen Bags, made strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock		5 6	8 8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with holland, brass locks and leather handles		9	8
Hat cases, In brown leather with scarlet linings Good lock		14	0
Do made of Tanned Flax, finished in the best style		22	0
do Air tight Block Tin		12	0
do do do to hold 2 Hats		15	0
The Hat Compedium, made of japanned canvas, moveable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmantean when required		23	0
AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.			
For Uniform, Court or Dress suits, made of extra stout Block Tin strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22 24 26	24 28 30	0 0 0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27 30 33	25 42 50	0 0 0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strong block tin, oak-stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, from both a flath and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30 33 36	42 45 50	0 0 0

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Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison.
This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.
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By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.

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MICROPHONES .... each Rs. 10
„ BATTERIES .... each „ 10
TELEPHONES .... each „ 30
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IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
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SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
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Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

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INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

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FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

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Special care and attention is given to this department.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. leanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co, Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

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strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

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whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

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is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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S THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem, Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, E. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29", in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs. 22 8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeeper, JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED has much pleasure to inform the public that he has been carrying on DUBASHEE and SHIP CHANDLERY business since the 17th of October 1878, on his sole account, under the name of EDULJEE MANUCKJEE'S SON, and trust that the patronage and support that was given to his father, EDULJEE MANUCKJEE, will also be extended to him.

NANABHAI EDULJEE KOLABAWALLA.

Aden, 10th June 1879.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20,000 jungle or northern TEAK SLEEPERS, to be delivered at Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, on or before the 1st October 1879.

The Sleepers may be of the following classes:—
1st, Rectangular .... 6' by 8" by 4½"
2nd, Half round .... 6' by 8" by 5"

Further particulars can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief, to whom all Tenders should be submitted before the 1st July next.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Engineer-in-Chief, Kathiawar State Railways.

Ahmednagar, 16th June 1879.

FOR SALE,

A FEW hundred feet of CAST IRON PIPES of the following sizes:—

9 Inch Diameter.
12 „ „
18 „ „
24 „ „
26 „ „

Also a few 24 Inch bends and several T Pipes from 9" by 3" to 24" by 4." Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:

F		Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF		11-8 do	do.
FFF		12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co, Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., to pass and adopt the following Resolution:—

That all and each of the Liquidators of this Company are and is at liberty to bid for and purchase, either on their or his own account, or on commission at the Auction Sale which is to take place the right, title and interest of this Company in and under the assignment of a Lease dated the 9th day of April 1879, and made between this Company of the first part, the said Liquidators of the second part, the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the third part, of a ground measuring about 55,000 square yards, and in the possession of the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

By Order of the Liquidators,

FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June 1879.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Fast trotting Chesnut Deccan Pony and a Handsome new village Cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d,, 4s, 6d., 11s, and 33s, per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD JUNE 1879.

THE telegram published this morning, reporting the refusal of the Khedive to abdicate at the request of the English and French Governments, has caused a good deal of talk in commercial circles, but no definite effect on our various markets can be said to have resulted. The points chiefly discussed have been the possibility of the navigation of the Suez Canal being obstructed, and the likelihood of an expedition to Egypt being sent from Bombay. Both possibilities are necessarily of great moment to the trade of the port, but the general opinion appears to be that the difficulty will be tided over without the necessity of an appeal to force, and, in the meantime, therefore, there is nothing to be gained in discussing the effect of eventualities which may never arise.

Reuter's closing message from London gives few movements which we have not already noticed.

In the quotations for stocks, the only change is an advance in French Rentes from 116¾ to 117. The General Produce Markets are unaltered. Linseed is reported firm with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive; Rapeseed steady.

At the London Skin Sales 1,350,000 have been sold. Sheep Skins have been in good demand, and are 1d. higher; Goat Skins, slow of sale, prices 1d. per lb. lower.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	22,29,312
Do. Branches	Dec. ,,	35,908
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	14,13 999
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	1,30,161
Cash Credits	Dec. ,,	31,465
Loans	Dec. ,,	2,69,158
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	3,59,935
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	52,947
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	15,96,711

Although the increase in the Cash Balance is mainly due to the augmentation of the Government account, it is worthy of notice that there is a falling off in Loans and Discounts of upwards of 6 lacs, indicating a reduction in the demand for accommodation, and, as the tendency must necessarily be in the same direction for sometime to come, we may look for a reduction in rates of discount at no distant date. In the outside market, money is easy, and accommodation is obtainable at fully 1 per cent. under the Bank's minimum.

EXCHANGE to-day opened at Saturday's closing rates for Bank Bills, but with more willing buyers, Private Paper may be quoted 1-16d. easier. The general tone of the market, however, is certainly steady, and if not already at the lowest point, there seems a pretty general belief than any further fall of importance will only tend to induce a more rapid reaction afterwards. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d. to ⅛d.	,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
France. 3 ,, ,,	2·12.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet, but rates are not quotably altered, and we still give:—Fours, Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾ to Rs. 99, sellers, no buyers.

The SHARE MARKET remains dull, and, as a general rule, unchanged. Bank of Bombay are unaltered at Rs. 676½; in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba; and in Press Companies a similar movement in Berar. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very dull, but we have only to notice a reduction of Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit and Rs. 25 in Sassoon.

COTTON is quiet and unaltered in value with very little demand for export. There has been some talk of the position in Egypt causing an advance in prices, but as this could only arise from actual hostilities interfering with the transit of next Egyptian and Indian Crops, the possibility is yet very distant. Arrivals here on Saturday were 1,666 bales, making 6,048 bales for the three days. Quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 239	per candy F. P.
Good Omra	,, 231	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 225	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 220	,, ,,
Good Dhollera	,, 229	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 223	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 217	,, ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The nominal rates for Liverpool are still 25s. by steam and 20s. by sail, but the extent of business doing is very small.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar are weak and tending downwards, the off-take being extremely limited, while from first hands transactions are insignificant, dealers showing no disposition to lay in supplies until they have reliable accounts from up country as to the prospect for next season.

COALS are practically unchanged, the only transaction reported being 1,000 tons Lairds Welsh Hartley by Cape at Rs. 19¾ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	112

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p. s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	40 p.s.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	680
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.*	9
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	550
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	560
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.*	250
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	—	365
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.*	780
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	590
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.*	860
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	500
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	10
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.*	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	475
Soonderdas Spinning	550	1,000	all	75 p.s.	550
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	82 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	800	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	200
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	785
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	300
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	—	£20	218·8·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st June as compared with the statement issued on the 14th June:—

LIABILITIES.	14th June. Rs.	21st June, Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,28,13,798	1,50,43,110
Do do. at Branches	19,57,697	19,21,789
Other Deposits	1,63,06,639	1,48,92 640
Post Bills	9,329	10,172
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,70,123	2,58,927
	4,35,57,586	4,43,26,638
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,65,138	34,34,977
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,15,966	16,84,501
Loans, on Security of do.	66,36,115	63,66,957
Current Accounts, overdrawn	14,377	7,814
Bills Discounted	1,65,17,489	1,61,57,504
Stamps	2,873	3,218
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,368 Amount applied inreduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	83,619	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	85,714	1,38,661
Cash and Currency Notes	1,45,87,927	1,61,84,638
	4,35,57,586	4,43,26,638

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British ship KIRKWOOD, 1,279 tons, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Madras, in ballast.

THE British barque TOFTCOMBE, 673 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. CHILKA, 1 522 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 5th June, with a cargo of 464 bales cotton, and 23,720 bags rice.

THE British s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th June, with a general cargo, and twenty deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KAISER-I-HIND, 2,559 tons, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,546½ chests opium, 2,883½ bales cotton, 2,585 bales twist, and many packages sundries. She also carried the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. S. B. Bhabha. For Singapore—Mr. H. Pestonjee Hongkongwalla. For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Barlow and child.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
23	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta, June 10.
	Chilka (s)	Nailer	Rangoon, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Methven	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Kirkwood, Sinnott, for Madras.
Barque Toftcomb, Hamilton, for Havre.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Ship Formosa, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Steamers Duke of Lancaster and City of Carthage Ships Rockhurst and Dharwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—500 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein. India s—592 pieces water pipes and 176 pieces water pipe heads, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ellen Bates—50 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co. Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 250 boxes candles, Hajee Essac Soob. Suez s—2 cases blotting paper, Surufally Moosabhoy. Flamingo s—2 cases lamps, Facker Bharmull; 29 casks glass phials, Dadabhoy Bomanjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee. Australia s—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—90 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Speke Hall s—66 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 36 bales twist waste, Becherdass Ambaidass; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 30 bales wool, Anoopchund Gulabchund; 22 bales wool, Allimahamed Hassum; 62 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 120 bales cotton, S Jeeiner and Co; 26 bales twist, S Jeenier and Co; 181 packets myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 190 bags myrabollams, Vussonjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—270 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, Hajee Mahamed Husson Suffer.

FOR HAVRE.

Coldstream—50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.
Flamingo s—65 cwts horns, F Sanquet and Co; 86 bales cotton, Khetsidass Harmukhroy; 113 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolnath.
Euphrates s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 cwt D horns, Volkart Brothers; 80½ cwts linseed, 1½ cwts poppyseed, and 75 cwts castorseed, Sangellair and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ralli Brothers; 282 bags rapeseed, Knoop and Co; 292 bags nuts, A C Dady and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,004 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FROM NAPLES.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy; 11 cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 cwt gum, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 26 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 11 chests opium, Golabboy Hurdyal; 14 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 11 chests opium, S E Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, S A Joseph; 7 chests opium, Essac Ellias; 14 chests opium, H E Allias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 9½ chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 5 chests opium, Ramsamul Sevshunker; 10 chests opium, Moolchund Doolichund; 1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 27½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 46 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Tejpall Narsingdass; 3½ chests opium, Dhunraj Chooni'al; 23 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Essac Saliy; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 chests opium, S A Joseph; 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetsidass; 32½ chests opium, T Luchmiram; 5 chests opium, B Koonjial; 4 chests opium, T Seetaram.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

260-71—Macfarlane and G—Jumnadass Pitamberdas vs Benjamin David.
713-77—In person—Jefferjee Abdoolally vs Abdoolhoosen Nuzerally.
456-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and another vs Toolsidass Kissondass.
72-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee and others vs Abdoola Khadiffa, &c.
188-79—In person—Heerjee Chutturbhoy and others vs Arab Abdar Rajak bin Joosub Soobhia.
224-79—Rimington, H and C—Sir A D Sassoon and others vs Mooljee Goculdass.
269-79—Khunderao M—Nanabhoy Baljee Soonderjee and another vs Narayen Morojee—Crawford and B.
278-79—Venayekrao H—Suddoba Bhowanjee vs Moroba Fukoorjee and others—Smith and F.
290-79—Nanu and H—Esmaljee Dossabhoy vs Jetha Cullianji.
295-79—In person—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and another—Tyebjee and S.
304-79—In person—Govanbhoy Culliandass vs Ghellabhoy Harrivulubhdass and others—In person—Partly decreed.
323-79—Ardesir and H—J F Aldridge and others vs Babool Bogah and another.
324-79—Macfarlane and G—Gungadass Nanabhoy vs Indursing Sewdutsing.
326-79—Kunderao M—Dayal Bhimjee vs Goverdhun Damodher.
336-79—Janardhan and G Namla Rutna and others vs Hurrichund Chintamyn and another.
337-79—J C Cama—Edward Bates and others vs Tyebjee Valibhoy and another.
342-79—In person—Purshotumdass Dayarambhoy vs Moolajee Saheb Abdool Cader Nagmoodin &c.
351-79—A F Turner—N C Richardson and others vs Ebram Ramjee.
356-79—A F Turner—(In person) A F Turner vs Esmail Noor Mahomed.

LONG CAUSES.

6-79—Prescot and W—Thucker Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
370-78—In persod (a pauper)—Guffur Vullud Wahab vs Koolsam otherwise Jorabebee Balkrishna and others—Part heard.
334-78—Jefferson and P—Bhowan Jewraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.
248-79—A F Turner—Shamjee Khetsey vs Dhurrumsey Narronjee and others—In person.
581-76—Prescot and W—Thaker Meggee Hunsraj and others vs Punja Purtab and others—T and S and Khunderao M—settled.
88-79—Nanu and H—Byramjee Rustomjee Bharucha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharucha and others—Ardesher and H, and in person.
555-78—Prescot and W—Francis Vouillon vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C
626-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnoo Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
625-78—Rimington, H and C—Hurdass Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.
360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnoo Neney vs Damodher Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

636-78—Muljee and B—Rukhmabai vs Ootamvahoo—Smith and F.
611-78—In person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Bhai Hurdeeram Veniram—Janardhan and G.
406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bhicajee.
62-79—Pestonjee K Framjee Nussorwanjee vs Abdool Lutiff Currimdeena and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Vincent, Capt, By, on leave, from Augur.

JUNE 22.

More Molyneux, Lt, 1st Bl I, on Med Cert, from Peshawar.

JUNE 23.

Leahy, Hon Surg, By Med Dept, on sick leave from Kolhapore.
Macintyre, Lt Col, Bl 2nd P W O Goorkhas, on Med Cert, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Kuper, Lt, By R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JUNE 23.

Hinles, Col, Ms 8th Regt M N I, to rejoin, to Saugor.
Jackson, Lt, By Cav, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Turner, Lt, Bl 2-8 the King's Regt, on leave to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 21.)

Mr F C Berry, c s, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr C W Imrie, c s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, will revert to his substantive appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Mr H Crawford, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has reported his arrival at Nagpur from thirteen months granted to him temporarily posted to the Chief Engineer's Office, Central Provinces.

Mr H Crawford, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 10.

Col Couchman, from Commandant 19th Regt N I to Commandant 13th Regt N I. Col Dickey, from 2nd in Command 38th Regt N I, and Officiating Commandant 19th Regt N I. to Commandant 19th Regt N I, Lieut Col Lidderdale, from Officiating 2nd in Command 38th Regt N I, to 2nd in Command 38th Regt N I, Major Thomas, from Officiating Wing Commander 38th Regt N I, to Wing Commander 38th Regt N I.—

It is notified for general information that, under instruction from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the restrictions on the grant of furlough and general or other leave are withdrawn.

Brigade Staff—Brigadier-General Travers, Commanding Southern District, privilege leave for sixty days.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Hunter, 6th Brigade R A has been granted leave from the 12th May 1879 to January 1880, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Baldwin, has been granted leave from 28th April to 28th October 1879.

1-21st Foot—Lieut Frere has been granted leave from 27th June to 31st October 1879.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 16.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
22nd Regt—Lieut Curteis to be Instructor of Musketry.
72nd Highlanders—Lieut Wallace to be Instructor of Musketry.
Captain Barr, 15th Foot, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain.
Captain Barr is attached as Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.
Captain Robertson, 92nd Highlanders, to be Station Staff Officer, Dalhousie.
16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Pollard, R A, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.
6th N I—Surgeon Moran, to be officiating medical charge of the regiment.
38th N I—Lieut Buckland, to be Wing Officer.
41st N I—Lieut Col Tucker, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Sappers and Miners—Surgeon Major Amesbury, from medical charge of the 6th N I, to the officiating medical charge of the corps.
Lieut Preston, 51st Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of Wing Officer 41st N I.
The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the Army.
Captain Graves, 31st Ben N I; Capt Sir C H Leslie, Bart, 37th Ben N I; Major Barnett Madras Staff Corps; Captain Mathias, Madras Staff Corps.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
15th Hussars—Captain J White, to England, for fifteen months.
2-8th Foot—Lieut Turner, to England, for fifteen months.
92nd Foot—Captain M'Gregor, to England, to the 15th November.
Lieut Dunbar, to England, for fifteen months.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Major Glascock, to Dharmsala, for six months.
10th Bengal Lancers—Major England, to Murree, from the 1st June to the 30th September.
13th Bengal Lancers—Major Macnaghten, to Murree, from the 27th May to the 15th October.
21st N I—Col Thelwall, to Murree and Hills north of Dehra from the 28th April to the 28th October.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd June 1879.

1 The Guard of honor for His Excellency the Governor composed from Companies as already detailed will parade on the Green in front of the New Sailors' Home, on Thursday, 26th instant, at 4 p m., arms, accoutrements, full dress with helmets, to be worn on this occasion. Members are particularly requested to be punctual.

2 Volunteers who are members of the W I R A, wishing to shoot in this year's contest at Bombay are requested to kindly send their names to the Adjutant of the Corps as soon as possible. Other Volunteers who desire to become members of the above and also to shoot this year, will kindly do the same.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 27th, 10h. 47·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
June. Tues. 24	English Mail expected	5 26	6 38	1 41 m 2 21 a	7 49 m 8 38 a
Wed. 25	......	5 26	6 38	2 31 m 3 0 a	8 23 m 9 25 a
Th. 26	......	5 26	6 38	3 26 m 3 45 a	9 24 m 10 15 a
Fri. 27	......	5 27	6 39	4 26 m 4 35 a	10 21 m 11 14 a
Sat. 28	......	5 27	6 39	5 40 m 5 32 a	11 33 m ..
Sun. 29	St. Peter's Day.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	6 58 m 6 36 a	0 25 m 0 50 a
Mon. 30	....	5 27	6 39	8 17 m 7 45 a	1 19 m 2 9 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WADE—June 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Wade, of a daughter, still-born.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879.

THE contingency to which we referred yesterday has apparently arrived. The "Khedive "has refused to comply with the demand made "by France and England that he should abdicate." This, taken in conjunction with the armaments to which our correspondent at Alexandria refers, would betoken apparently an intention to fight to the bitter end. We think, however, that Ishmael Pasha is far too astute an individual to provoke an active contest with the two Western Powers, which could only end in his inevitable ruin. That he will bluster to the last in the hope of obtaining better terms is certain, but it is not likely that active resistance will be resorted to. We must not forget, however, that he has in his hands the power of doing incalculable mischief, and in the event of a war has only to sink in the Canal one of the vessels passing through, to cause England at least, very serious loss and inconvenience. Great caution must, therefore, be exercised in the further conduct of the negotiations. Probably, the next step will be the despatch by the Sultan to Cairo of a Firmin and Halam Pasha, deposing the Khedive and conferring upon the other individual the viceregal power. Of course, Ishmael Pasha may despise an edict of that nature as he has despised the demands of England and France, but it is a question how far his subjects, particularly those of Turkish descent, would support him in a rebellion against his suzerain. To say the least of it the situation, as our correspondent telegraphs us, is critical in the extreme, and should active measures be after all found necessary, should the Khedive continue obstinate to the last, and should a joint expedition on the part of England and France be required, complications may ensue, of which it is difficult to see the end.

We yesterday pointed out that the condition of the army at Home almost precludes the idea of another expedition being, in the meantime, despatched from England, or at least until such time as the Reserves are rendered available, so that if we are to have a fresh little war on our hands, India will probably be called on to furnish the military portion of the force. This she can easily do, although it is a question whether ships could be towed across the Indian ocean before the end of the monsoon at least. The contingency which now confronts us shows how vitally necessary it is for this country that Egypt should be thoroughly under the control of the British Empire. By his possession of the Suez Canal the Khedive has it in his power to effect more than the united navies of the world—were they arrayed against Great Britain—that is, he can put an almost complete stop for a time to her commerce with the East. This fact, so often dwelt upon and pointed out by men like Mr. Dixy who have studied the subject, is likely to be thoroughly brought home to us during the next month or two, and the hollowness of the Beaconsfield policy, which goes the length of Stock Exchange operations and of committing the Empire to all sorts of future responsibilities without any adequate in return but that stops short always of any decided and tangible course, is now very painfully apparent. It is not only that we stand confronted with the necessity of coercing the Khedive, and of mayhap seeing our commerce interfered with for several months, but even afterwards, there is almost the certainty that we will come to loggerheads with France about the interest which that nation chooses to think she has in Egypt. France's interests are a mere bagatelle compared with ours, and although our Government, up to the present period, may declare with perfect truth that the two countries are acting together, sooner or later, it will come to this, that France must be told definitely to abandon all idea of possessing political influence on the power to interfere with the trade route between Great Britain and the East. For that reason, it is to be hoped that the Khedive, before it is too late, will come to terms. Probably, if he were at the last moment to consent to accept a European Ministry, England would range herself upon his side and would counsel moderation. In that, or in the Khedive's submission to a direct command from the Sultan, lies our only hope of avoiding a troublesome task in the present, and disagreeable complications in the future.

WE announced in our issue of the 14th inst. that the Hon. Mr. Hope had moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency; and, as the proceedings which have occurred in connection with this Bill are of considerable local interest, it may be well to draw attention to the main facts stated to the Council by Mr. Hope. The necessity for the proposed legislation was forced on Government notice by the agrarian outrages generally known as the Deccan riots of 1875. The occurrence of these riots led to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry consisting of Mr. J. B. Richey and the late Mr. Andrew Lyon, of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Shumboo Prasad Luxmilal, and Mr. Carpenter, of the Bengal Civil Service. The gentleman last named was subsequently replaced by Mr. Colvin. An elaborate report was submitted by these gentlemen to the Local Government, and in April 1877 the general views of Government were submitted to Calcutta. It was not, however, until January 1878, or nearly three years after the occurrence of the riots, that definite proposals for meeting the case by legislation were first submitted by Sir Richard Temple's Government. In reply to this reference the opinion was expressed that some of the proposals should be dealt with by the Supreme and some by the Local Council; and leave to introduce bills was accordingly granted to Mr. Cockerell on 20th June and to the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, of Bombay, on 13th September, 1878. At this point the Secretary of State appears to have intervened with a suggestion that the subject could best be dealt with by one comprehensive measure prepared in the Supreme Council; and the Government of India, having concurred in this suggestion, the duty was entrusted to Mr. Hope of conferring with the Bombay Government and of preparing in consultation with them a Bill which should embrace the whole of the remedial measures in contemplation. This duty was completed during the early part of the present year, and leave to introduce the new Bill, as drawn by Mr. Hope, was formally applied for and obtained when the Supreme Legislative Council last met at Simla on June 5th.

The details of this Bill will naturally be awaited with considerable interest and expectation; and all the more so in consequence of the recent occurrences in the Deccan which are quite as memorable and significant in their way as the Deccan riots of 1875. The opinion is not commonly expressed that the dacoities of which we have heard so much lately are merely a repetition in a slightly altered and more dangerous form of the disturbances which commenced in 1875. The occurrences of the present year do in some respects appear to bear some resemblance to those of 1875. The victims selected for attack belong, almost without exception, to the same class as were plundered in 1875. There is evidence of the same connivance and sympathy with the plunderers and to the same failure to assist the authorities. There were many persons who were persuaded that the riots of 1875 were organized and promoted from Poona, and it has been proved, with sufficient clearness, to satisfy all reasonable persons that the dacoities of 1879 have been actively fomented and encouraged from the same source. There can be no reasonable doubt that political agitators have been hard at work for several years past in Poona and the neighbouring districts; and the existence of widespread distress, which was seriously aggravated by the famine of 1876, has doubtless provided such agitators with the opportunity which they desired. The report of the Deccan Riots Commission clearly showed that, through a number of concurrent causes, the peasantry of the Deccan had been reduced to a state of extreme distress. There is, therefore, no reason for wonder at what has already taken place, and it seems clear that, until remedial measures of some kind or another are applied, the Deccan will be at the mercy of the Brahmin schemers who are ever on the look out for an opportunity to embarass or discredit the Government.

The causes which have led to the disorganization of the Deccan are matter of serious public importance, and we have lately drawn attention to some valuable letters which have been addressed to us by temperate and well-informed correspondents, and to-day we welcome another communication on the same subject from Mr. Hamilton. The difficulty of the subject is considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that the greatest divergencies of opinion notoriously exist amongst the most experienced and enlightened officials both European and native. The sowkar cries one, is the root and source of the whole mischief. Abolish the sowkar, and the ryot will be free. The Civil Court, cries another is the real mischief. Away with stamped paper, native vakils, and legal forms, and Bapoo will then be able to hold his own. The survey, says a third, has driven Bapoo into the sowkar's toils. Abolish or amend the survey and all will be well. Other critics complain that there is no insolvency law, and would propose to disencumber the peasantry *en masse*. Others, again, find fault, some with the details, and some with the working of our contract and revenue laws, and suggest a variety of legislative remedies, all most honestly intended for the protection and support of Bapoo and his children. But what is the correct inference to be drawn from this discordant counsel? Does it not suggest to any prudent critic, that the disease is probably a complicated one; and that many causes in combination have probably conduced to bring about the results which we now deplore? In the discussion of a large question of this sort nothing is more common than to concentrate attention solely on one aspect only, and to ignore or underestimate the other aspects. The real difficulty of the Deccan problem chiefly arises from the fact that the question has to be examined from many points; and the relative importance of the various causes assigned have all to be weighed and appreciated at their respective value. The question is usually discussed as though the root of the disease could be traced to one or two particular and isolated measures which can be separately dealt with. The truth appears to be that the unfortunate ryots of the Deccan are depressed and crushed by a variety of concurrent causes; and in casting about for a remedy it would be a fatal mistake to ignore all but the most prominent causes. We think that there is evidence to show that the prevailing survey and revenue system is at the root of a good deal of the embarassment and misery which is now so prevalent in many parts of the Presidency. But we are far from thinking that this system is the sole cause. There is very general complaint that the working of the Civil Courts has in many districts been grinding and oppressive, partly owing to a mechanical and unintelligent application of the law, and partly owing to distinct defects in the law itself. The great defect of the existing Civil Code appears to us to consist in the fact that it ignores too rigidly the inequalities of native society, and assumes a substantial equality to exist between all the parties who have occasion to appeal to it. This assumption is, of course, opposed to the plainest facts of experience, and the practical result we find to be that the humble and ignorant classes are everywhere at the mercy of superior intelligence and rapacity. It is not, of course, possible under any system of law completely to equalise the chances and conditions of all classes of litigants. Superior education and superior intelligence must, under any system of law, carry very great weight; but it is not beyond the reach of statesmanship or of legislative skill to devise expedients against manifest abuse. If it be the policy of Government to create an elaborate machinery for the prompt and effectual recovery of debts, that is no reason why the interests of the humbler and more ignorant classes should be altogether ignored. If every village Shylock be legally entitled to his bond, that is no reason why equity should be altogether laid aside, or why the history of each bond should not form a legitimate subject for enquiry. Our complaint is, in fact, more against the procedure than against the substance of the law. The whole of our existing machinery, as pointed out by an able writer in the *Quarterly*, is emphatically in favour of the creditor, and our Civil Courts, instead of being Courts of Equity are, we fear, in many cases mere machines for enforcing unopposed claims of a very doubtful character.

In addition, however, to revenue and judicial reforms, many persons are inclined to advocate some comprehensive scheme for the disencumbering of the peasantry. A '*scisactheia*' of this nature may possibly become necessary sooner or later; but such schemes are beset with difficulties. Debt may, it is true, be got rid of by legislative interference, but not, we think, without damaging agricultural credit, and dislocating *pro tanto* the machinery on which our financial system essentially depends. In expressing the opinion that the survey is the true *fons et origo* of much of the present difficulty, we have endorsed to some extent the opinions expressed by our able correspondents "Scrutator" and Mr. Hamilton of Nassik. But both of our correspondents have, we think, fallen into the common error of laying stress solely on one aspect only of a great problem; and in this respect their otherwise valuable criticism appears to be defective. But though on this account we hesitate to accept our correspondents estimate, we can feel no real doubt that the survey system has contributed in no small degree to the indebtedness of the peasantry. "Scrutator" has well pointed out that the existing survey and land revenue scheme forms a necessary complement to the elaborate financial system which the Government has introduced. Revenue derived from land is in its nature exposed to a great variety of risks. The main object of the survey system has been to minimize these risks, and to place the land revenue of the country on a secure financial footing. But how has this result been expected? By what jugglery has the Government succeeded in evading all the actual risks and losses incidental to this source of revenue? Simply by transferring the whole of them to the shoulders of the ryots, and by absolutely ignoring in practice the right of the cultivators to remissions on account of such losses. It is clear that a system of this sort could not possibly be carried on at all without an elaborate system of credit; and "Scrutator" is, we think, perfectly right in his estimate of the important part which the sowkar now plays in the land revenue scheme. Our correspondent observes most truly that the sowkar, in his present position of supremacy, "is the creation and necessary result of the present survey system;" and he has drawn attention to the important fact that a very large proportion of the annual land revenue represents mere borrowed capital, the money being invariably raised at usurious rates. It is impossible, we think, to resist "Scrutator's" conclusion that under these circumstances the pressure of the assessment becomes infinitely heavier than is intended; and the rates fixed, though moderate in appearance, are altogether delusive and unreliable. With the system described it is impossible to disconnect the two notorious facts that the peasantry are nearly everywhere depressed and impoverished, and that in some parts the land has enormously depreciated in value as pointed out in our article of the 20th instant.

With facts like these before us, it is not unreasonable to urge that no scheme for the amelioration of the Deccan, so far as that can be effected by reform in the administration, will be complete without some amendment of the existing survey and land revenue system. If the one main cause and source of debt be ignored it is perfectly certain that the peasantry will go from bad to worse, notwithstanding any improvements in matters of detail which may be introduced. The peasantry may be disencumbered and the subordinate courts may be vastly improved; but so long as the millstone of the survey is round the ryot's neck, he will never, we think, emerge from his present slough of despond. Our correspondents have, we think, done a public service in calling attention at this juncture to a very important question, and we invite the attention of the Hon. Mr. Hope to the able letters which we have already published on the subject. It will be understood, however, that we allude above only to reforms in the administration. As to what we think are the real causes of the distress—those which have their origin in the non-productiveness of the ryots' holdings and in the continued bad seasons from which he has been suffering—we must look elsewhere—for it has now become quite clear that there is something more wrong with the country than defective laws either of revenue or of justice. With Mr. Cook—whose letter will be found elsewhere—we would like to see the treeless hills of the Deccan covered with ample forests, and believe that we would then hear less of poverty, distress, and famine.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ever since the publication of Sir Richard Temple's celebrated minute on Forest Conservancy in the Deccan, the Indian newspapers have furnished the public with a vast number of articles and letters on a variety of topics connected with forestry in India. But as none of these communications (at least none that I have seen) pretend to offer a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the growth of forests tends to influence rainfall in India, the most important problem connected with the subject, I venture to state very briefly what I believe to be a correct and scientific way of explaining this most interesting point.

The fact that the mean annual temperature of the whole earth is a well recognised constant (*i. e.*, averages the same one year with another) implies that the quantity of heat annually received from the sun is balanced by an equivalent loss of heat through radiation into space. This conclusion, however natural it may seem, is not really correct; for, from recent calculations and experiments of Irish and American savants, it appears that the loss of heat from the earth by radiation into space falls considerably short of the amount of solar radiation she receives in the year. Thus it is shown, in a paper by Dr. Haughton, Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin, an abstract of which was read before the British Association Meeting last August, that the amount of sun heat annually received by the earth is equal in amount to the heat required to melt a coating of ice 80 feet in thickness all over the globe; and that the mean annual radiation of heat from the whole earth is equivalent to melt a coating of ice only 28½ feet in thickness. There is, therefore, a balance of heat received equivalent to the melting of 51½ feet of ice to be accounted for, as the mean temperature of the earth's surface is not increased.

What, then, becomes of this balance of solar radiant energy? For a balance there is, even after making due provision for the geological work done by the circulation of water.

The only possible scientific answer, that 'will hold water,' is that this balance of solar energy is converted into—another form of energy—vegetable life, and of course ultimately into animal life.

In support of this conclusion, and also to connect it with the subject under consideration, it may be generally stated that the growth of vegetation is accompanied by a disappearance of heat; for, as every chemist knows, the resolution of a compound (*i. e.*, the separation of its elements) is invariably accompanied by a reduction of temperature. And what are the green leaves of the forest continually doing, while under the influence of the radiant energy emitted by the sun, but resolving, or separating the elements of the carbonic acid gas—storing its carbon and liberating its oxygen—present in the atmosphere; and this chemical decomposition is, like others of its kind, accompanied by a fall of temperature—an absorption of heat. It therefore follows that, in addition to the generally acknowledged physical cooling that takes place at night, over the leaf surface of a forest, owing to the great radiating power of the green leaves, there is also a chemical action going on during the day-time, tending to produce a reduction of temperature over the forest surface.

And now, as all meteorologists will admit, that the most important condition tending to influence rainfall—to induce a more or less saturated wind to part with its watery vapour—is a reduction of temperature* over a large area, I think I may safely conclude that the growth of forests over large areas tends materially to influence rainfall.

I do not, however, believe that the planting of a 'patch of trees' here and there can at all influence the rainfall of the future; but I should, in common with Sir R. Temple and many others, like to see the treeless hills of the Deccan covered with ample forests.

What might not the climate of Poona be were its surrounding hills but clad with forest verdure!

SAM. COOK, Professor of Geology, &c.
Poona, June 21. Civil Engineering College.

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* Thus Mr. Prout, in his essay on meteorology, says:—"It cannot be doubted that rain is in some way connected with change of temperature; the perplexity attending the subject arises partly from the impossibility, in many instances, of accounting for the supposed change of temperature." The object of the writer has been to indicate a cause or causes for this supposed change of temperature, so far as forests are concerned.

"I COMPLIMENT you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime.* I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver.* It outvies every other preparation of the day. J. H. Lang, Medical Doctor, Lake Kellambete Zerang, Victoria.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR WANDERING CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

AFTER ten days of perhaps the hottest weather known in Simla by even the most ancient inhabitants, the thermometer standing, during the last two, at nearly 90° in the shade, the clouds began to gather, and yesterday the monsoon fairly broke out on us about 6 p.m. All day the clouds had been coming up in serried black masses from the south and west; soon after noon, vivid flashes of lightning, closely followed by tremendous claps of thunder, blinding and deafening us, gave warning of the coming torrent, which suddenly poured on us a perfect deluge; thus another rainy season has begun, and all fears of our water supply failing are now dissipated.

The Viceroy and Lady Lytton with the Misses Lytton, accompanied by quite a large party of guests, went out to "Nal Deyrah" on Saturday afternoon. The pleasures of a rural life, the *dolce far niente* existence for a few days, far from the busy haunts of men, living in tents pitched on a hill side, by a romantic picturesque temple, and a grove of sacred cedars, in sight of an intervening range of hills. But think of the illustrious party being confined in tents in such weather as we are experiencing to-day, shut up within damp canvas walls, the ground an oozing marsh, unable to return to their comfortable house in town except through this steady downpour on horseback, or jolted in a close jampan for a distance of eleven miles. Lord Lytton had taken with him a balloon constructed at considerable expense, which he had intended trying on the open hill side on which his camp is pitched; but alas, this rain has put an end to all the anticipated scientific experiments. It is a curious coincidence that rain so frequently seems to follow on the footsteps of Lord Lytton whenever he leaves his home. By the natives he is looked on as one who carries good fortune with him, the much-needed rain following always on his gracious presence, as witness the rain that fell in the famine stricken districts of Madras as soon as His Excellency appeared there in 1877.

An army of coolies as porters and a small transport service of mules has always to be gathered when such distinguished personages move, putting of course private individuals to inconvenience for several days. I know not who has the management of these arrangements, but it can scarcely be necessary to provide coolies to carry *sweeper* children into camp! Every servant—and their name is legion—has a horse, a pony, or a mule, with at least one cooly attendant, while some have doolies in which even their children are carried. If these superfluous loads could be dispensed with, the Viceroy might find himself in a position to take small trips into the "interior" at less expense and without having to call into requisition three, nay four hundred coolies on each occasion he desired to take a trip, or be obliged to lay under contribution the inhabitants of an entire district to provide milk, fodder, fuel, &c., for not only the personal expenses of their Excellencies and guests, but also for the huge retinue of servants, their children, and their followers which, it appears, are allowed to accompany the vice-regal steps whenever a Viceroy ventures forth.

The case of manslaughter which occurred here some little time ago is attracting still some interest, for it is said the accused Signor Casoroti is to be defended by the best counsel to be obtained in the Punjab. Casoroti appears to have many friends here, who have already raised a considerable sum by subscription to retain counsel for his defence. The names of Mr. Rivaz and Mr. Rattigan are mentioned, though the latter will probably be the one chosen to undertake the case.

The club is now full, so many having returned from the "front," and the hotels are fast filling. One recognises the new comers by their pale weather-worn visages, and a lofty look as though they had had to deal with something more important than the somewhat Peddlington concerns of life such as marks the every day existence of a settled civilized station. I see Mr. Liddell, R. A., and Mr. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, have returned to their former appointments as A. D. C. to the Viceroy. The return of the former is hailed with pleasure by all who are fond of amateur theatrical performances, as he is the lessee of our "Gaiety" Theatre and a host in himself in all matters connected with the stage. Some time ago there was considerable talk about getting up plays to relieve our dulness, which was really bordering on *ennui*, but there were so few actors that a *performance* under such circumstances would have been like the play of Hamlet, with all the principal characters left out.

Professionals do not thrive here; we are too fond of amateur acting; those who perform have an opportunity of hearing themselves praised and so having their vanity tickled; those that look on, being for the most part friends of the actors, have a certain amount of pleasure, beyond the gratification of witnessing a play, in feeling proud of the powers exhibited by their acquaintances. Others of a cynical turn of mind amuse themselves in critising those who are near and dear to them (the dearer the more caustic their remarks), who unconsciously are exhibiting their petty foibles and little mannerisms in addition to the characters they have undertaken to represent: for critics of this description imagine they have quite a roving commission in the matter of commenting on those who are putting themselves thus forward before the public, that altogether more actual enjoyment all round is derived, than in witnessing the acting of mere professionals, however artistic their acting may be.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

SOME vexation and annoyance have been exhibited here anent certain letters which recently appeared in your contemporary on the subject of our sanitary condition. But so far as the cantonment of Poona is concerned, everything that could possibly be done is being done, and our sanitary progress has been marked; in short, it has in a great measure found its level upon principles well understood. I know for a certainty that both Colonel Britten and Major Trueman, the Cantonment and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates, as well as Conservancy Serjeants Murray and Tobin, have given and are giving the subject much thought and energy. Still, labour as these officials and the military authorities may, drainage is always their rock ahead. There have been some drains constructed during the time when Colonel Evezard was Cantonment Magistrate, when money was exacted from the residents for their construction, and they have now been condemned. Yet, there is a great deal to be accomplished. The cesspool must gradually become a thing of the past, and the sewers greatly improved. The military authorities, I believe, have the power to permit buildings only under certain sanitary regulations as to drainage and ventilation. But where are the funds to come from? Surely, the military authorities cannot tax the residents in camp on the face of the obnoxious license tax? And yet it is very necessary that the halalcore cess should be introduced at once.

Our Volunteers, after a short respite during the hot season, are now showing signs of activity, and a greater interest has been manifested in the movement since the formation of the H. Company, under the captaincy of Professor Theodore Cooke, of the Civil Engineering College, and the number of our volunteers, I am told, has considerably increased. Captain Scroggie, of the G. Company, is now in England, but first Lieutenant Phillips is acting for him, and he is ably assisted by Lieutenant Adam Smith.

Our Gymkhana sports commenced last Thursday, and the knights of the willow have been making preparations for the coming campaign. The following are the names of the gentlemen selected to carry out the necessary arrangements during the season:—Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., secretary for cricket; Captain Tyndall, secretary for shooting; M. A. Keyser, C. S., secretary for racing; and Lieutenant Hamilton, general secretary. The Poona cricketers are in good form, and apparently in the bloom of health.

MR. HIGGINS AND TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The incoherent and savage letter of Mr. Higgins on Tasmania, published by you to-day, is not likely to hurt anybody. The great point that he tries to make against the colony is the prevalence of crime and immorality; but in reply it may be said, that if Mr. Higgins were acquainted with London, which he is not, what he has instanced of Launceston might be said with equal truth of the great metropolis.

TRAVELLER.

THE CANDIDATE FOR THE FORT WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry you have been induced to launch forth into an effusion in favour of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia; If, however, you had stopped there, no harm would have been done; but when you proceed to speak of his public service to the rate-payers, the public are entitled to know what those services are. Of the part which Mr. Nowrojee took in the rate-payers' meeting, now some eight years ago, my opinion is that he was merely a tool in the hands of a few designing men, and was put forward for the sake of his money, more as an ornament than any thing else.

June 21, 1879. J. B.

WE owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed it to their patients *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs,* and *inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate,* and *bronchia* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette,* (Austria.)

THE BATTLE OF GINGINLOVO.

THE following letter from an officer of the 99th Regt. has been received by a gentleman in town, and kindly handed to us for publication:—

LOWER TUGELA, ZULULAND, April 10.

On the 27th March we crossed the Tugela, and remained bivouacked on this side for two nights. The second night it rained very hard. We got up about 2 o'clock, as we were all lying in pools, and I smoked till daylight. At 6 o'clock on the 29th the column started. Every thing was in perfect order, all the wagons marked, and every one knew their places. I don't suppose any force of 6,000 men and 150 wagons started from any place as quietly and easily as we did. The 91st, the men of the Shah, and ourselves, were in the advance guard; the 57th and 60th in the rear guard, and the native contingent on the flank. The first day's march was uninteresting, only broad open plains, and so near home that nobody could pretend that they saw Zulus. We laagered at the Fugori, and on the 30th at the Amatikulo river. I suppose you have read a good deal lately about laagers. The wagons are formed up in a hollow square and the cattle put inside, and about 30 paces outside the wagons a shelter trench is dug all round, where the men go. On the 31st we crossed the Amatikulo and spent the whole day in doing so, as the drift was bad and the current strong. We had a number of correspondents with the column. I know the man of the *Standard* best; I hope you have seen his account. They all think themselves generals, and are always giving their opinions. On the 1st April we marched to Ginginlovo. We had just finished our laager when the most fearful thunderstorm I ever saw came on. In 10 minutes the laager was a morass, the trench full of water, all the fires out, and everything soaking. The storm lasted about 2 hours, but it rained off and on all night. I could not find a place to lie down in, so I sat on a bag of oats, and dozed. I was very glad when 4 o'clock came and we paraded at our posts for 1½ hours, as we always do, as it is the favourite time for the niggers to attack. It was a little past 6, and I had just had some tea and biscuit, when the order "stand to your arms" went round. My post was with 25 men in the trench between two companies on the left face of the laager. The fight began by our guns opening fire on the advancing Zulus. In a few minutes we saw them crossing our front, about 500 yards off. This was one of the horns which was closing round the laager. When we saw the Zulus crossing our front we opened fire upon them; it was difficult to stop the men from firing too quickly; they were so keen. I saw the General on the top of a wagon exhorting everybody to cease firing, but we got the men more in hand and allowed the Zulus to come closer. They are the most wonderful skirmishers, and take advantage of every scrap of cover, such as ant heaps, bushes, and long grass. Whenever a puff of smoke was seen rising above the grass a dozen shots were at once fired in that direction. The rocket battery was on the right. After 1½ hours the Zulus began to retire. Our native contingent and cavalry were then let loose, and loud cheers rang round the laager. Fatigue parties were then sent out to bury the dead Zulus, as the sun was beginning to get hot. 470 were buried during the day round the laager, and we put down their loss at about 1,000. The native contingent brought in many wounded Zulus, whom we have brought down with us here. The Zulus are splendid men, with flat, straight backs, strong arms and legs. There is no doubt about their pluck. Seven of them got within 30 yards of the parapet at one place and got smudged out by Gatlings. Over 500 of their guns were picked up on the field—mostly muzzle loaders 40 years old, and about a dozen Martini-Henry. Several bayonets, pouches, and articles belonging to the 27th were picked up, also an officer's sword, but with no name on it. After the engagement, it was decided that the laager should be left where it was with the convoy, and that a flying column go to relieve Ekowe. Our 5 companies and 2 Buffs with naval Brigade were to remain in the laager. This was bad policy, as the Buffs and the 99th were the two regiments in the place, and we were very disappointed at not relieving our own men. On April 3rd the 91st, 57th, and 60th started for Ekowe, and we set to work to strengthen the laager. As the garrison was so reduced we filled in the shelter trench, heaped earth against the wagons, and made ourselves perfectly safe from attack. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th were miserable days, as we were boxed up in this filthy laager, the dirt, the stench, and the filthy water of which were enough to kill anyone. Every night we were like this, while under and near the wagons were the men close to their posts; then came the natives, about 4 deep, lying in their blankets, looking like a lot of monkeys; and inside all the cattle. The water was disgusting, and one day two dead Zulus were found close to the pool from which the water was drawn. We were miserably fed during the fortnight, 1 lb. tinned beef, 1 lb. biscuits (about 3½) a day, and 1-6 oz; tea. I always felt hungry. It was a shame that more tea and coffee were not issued. If you drank your tea in the morning you got none in the evening, and *vice versa*. On the 7th April we left that stinking laager with great satisfaction, and bivouacked about a mile this side of it on fine clean grass, which was a great luxury.

The next day we started back to the Tugela. I was lucky enough to get hold of a horse, and it was much better fun cantering about on the open plains than marching along the dusty road. It is very jolly being in camp again, and also getting hold of one's kit. For a fortnight we had no change of clothes, and for days we could never get a wash, so that altogether we lived rather like pigs. The Ekowe fellows look very thin and starved; and no wonder; for the garrison was for a long time kept on half rations of mouldy biscuits, draught bullocks, rice, and coffee.

A HINT TO THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Should this catch the eye of the Commissioner of Police he will confer a great favour on the respectable portion of the residents of Mazgaon if he would take some measures to prevent the letting off of fireworks in its public thoroughfares. To-morrow will be St. John's Day (a day of jubilee with Roman Catholic), and, in accordance with their annual custom, the Goanese *koors* or cribs will vie with one another for the honour of making the night hideous, and startling the slumbers of the neighbours. For once, and in the name of peace, I hope the police will interfere to stop this practise, and thus demonstrate that the law prohibiting such a nuisance is not a legal fiction.

Mazgaon, June 23. J. J. W.

BOMBAY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope the "confirmed old bachelors" have nearly done growling in your columns, and that we shall see a gallant charge of "happy Benedicts" to the front to testify to the happiness of married life, and the possibility of finding "a sharer of life's joys and sorrows" without the severe mental and physical strain which proved too much in prospect even for "Bachelor." The remedy for the evils this last growler complains of lies close to his hand, but "none are so blind as those who won't see," and this may, perhaps, apply to him.

No doubt there are a certain number of people in Bombay who still adhere to the old established rule as to midday calling, and are content not to know those who cannot conform to the rule, however deserving of their esteem; but it is true also that there are an equally large number who do not insist upon rigid adherence to this rule, but who are glad to see a friend "drop in" when he is able and disposed to do so. But perhaps the difficulty with "Cœlebs" and "Bachelor" lies in this: that their circle of acquaintance is limited to those who have a large establishment at Malabar Hill or Breach Candy, with carriages and horses, and so forth, whereas I do not think the more liberal class of people I last referred to are to be found in any large number in such pretentious localities, and yet they are worth knowing and making close friends of. They have perhaps less position to maintain, and are perhaps very much the pleasanter on this account: perfectly ladylike, while simple and unaffected, heartily glad to welcome a friend and not ashamed to show that they are glad. Plenty such are to be found, if only looked for, in the proper quarter: girls who will not bother their heads about a man's income or possessions, but will love him and marry him for himself alone. With all due deference to your bachelor correspondents, I think they ought to get down off their stilts (which are only needed by "lilliputians" who are too small to be noticed without them) and look honestly about them, and they will soon find out much which they have hitherto overlooked, and will find many a bright, cordial, true-hearted girl ready and willing even to share with them the smiple, homely pleasures of

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

JUSTICE TO THE MALABAR COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The harbourless state of the seaboard between Cape Comorin and Mangalore is a subject that should demand the attention of the powers that be.

It is passing strange that the improvement of none of the numerous harbourage sites there have yet advanced beyond the stage of planning and prospecting, while the almost desperate and hopeless enterprise of making a wholly artificial harbour on the flat Coromandel Coast at Madras, old and worn, where the sea has long held the balance of power, is still unflaggingly carried on.

The more advantageous Malabar Coast, with its teeming population, rich products, its chain of mountains close behind, becoming at a steadily accelerative rate occupied successfully by the European planter, than whose influence no lever is more powerful to raise Asiatic apathy from its slough, is, for want of a harbour, shut out at all points from the highway of the sea for more than a third of the year. Why is this? Can it be that the backstairs influence of a few firms, fronting the Madras beach—some of them merely moving on like Punch's Miner to save their funeral expenses—have earned for them the unenviable* distinction of absorbing the spare strength of an impoverished Government for their exclusive benefit?

If this be the case; if Governors are to be locally focussed, the sooner local Governors are done away with the better.

X. Y.

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* Bombay will perhaps agree with this adjective and think regretfully of 10 years ago and the personal load of debt and responsibility it then shifted to Government shoulders.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shrireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 23.

The Khedive has 30,000 men under arms and 2,000 in reserve.

He is unwilling to abdicate.

The situation is critical.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REFUSAL OF THE KHEDIVE TO ABDICATE.

CAIRO, JUNE 23.

The Khedive has refused to comply with the demand made by the French and English Governments that he should abdicate.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117
Bar Silver	5 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 23.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind W. Fall of rain 81 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind S. W. 6; thermometer 79; barometer 29·764. Fall of rain 2 inches 23 cents.

MANGALORE (22nd)—Weather rainy; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 2 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Credits,	3	" "	1s. 8 1-16d. to ⅛d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Francs	3	" "	2·12.	

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	13 18	14 73	14 97
22 Sunday	0 2	......	......
23 Monday	......	0 15	0 51
Total	13 20	14 88	15 48
Fall up to 23rd June 1878	5 86	11 63	12 83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 15th instant, was 6 inches and 27 cents.

On dit that Major Arthur Hare Vincent, 3rd Hussars, now on leave in England, is to be the next Deputy Quartermaster General, Bombay Army.

THE young Parsee artist, whose original study of the head of a Gosain took a prize at the late Art Exhibition, has carried off the silver medal at the Madras Art Exhibition.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Khoja Law Commission was held yesterday at the High Court, when the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Melvill, president; and His Highness Ally Shaw, and Messrs. N. Spencer, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and Rahimtoola M. Sayani, members. Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy was absent owing to indisposition. Some preliminary arrangements for the conduct of business were discussed, and the commission adjourned for another day.

A CRICKET match is being arranged between eleven of the 7th Fusiliers and a team of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. It is proposed that the match should be played at Colaba on the 1st July.

IT is suitably proposed, in connection with the unveiling of the Prince of Wales Statue by H. E. the Governor on Thursday afternoon, to have a guard of honour of the Bombay Volunteers. No doubt there will be a good muster.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor entertained the heads of department and chief officers of Government at dinner at Ganesh Khind on Saturday last.

A NUMBER of alterations in postal regulations which we have previously noticed, date from the 1st of July. Chief among these is the introduction of Foreign and Inland Post Cards, the former to be retailed at one and a half annas each, and the latter at a quarter anna. They will be purchasable by the public under the same conditions as embossed envelops: those sold by the Post Office being sold either in bundles of sixteen or singly at the value of the stamps borne by them. In event of any of the Foreign Post Cards being intended to go *via* Brindisi, an additional half anna stamp must be affixed. Considerable inconvenience having been experienced in consequence of the stamps affixed to parcels adhereing imperfectly, it is announced that from the 1st of July prepayment of parcel postage must be made only in cash at the Post Office window, within the prescribed hours, and for which receipts will be given.

AN extraordinary event has occurred at Trincomalie. The steamer Cyrene, from Moulmein to England, steamed into the inner harbour on the 1st instant, for the purpose of getting coal, but did not signal for a pilot, the consequence being that she ran full on the "York Shoal." Efforts were made in vain to get her off. The Clan Gordon followed, and discarding the use of a pilot, steamed right in and on the reef alongside of the Cyrene, which was apparently supposed to be snug at anchor. Both steamers remained on the reef till tugged off on June 4, by H. M. S. Euryalus, which was fortunately in harbour. It is believed that neither of the ships has sustained serious damage, but the whole affair savours of a great want of caution on the part of the two captains.

THE constantly occurring disasters on rivers and seas point to the necessity of large and small vessels being provided with a ready means of saving life. Captain Warren, whose practical inventions in regard to cooking apparatus have been a great direct benefit for many years, lately demonstrated, says the *Times*, that every person—man, woman, and child—can be secured from the dangers of drowning by an appliance, the cost of which can be reckoned in pence, and which is so easy of carriage as to form the lining of a Turkish fez, or any other kind of head-covering, and will not weigh over an ounce. Captain Warren has not confined his attention to these articles, however, but has designed buoys, which can be so built into the lower part of the mast or funnel of ordinary ships, or to the turret of a man-of-war, so as not to take away from the deck space, while the whole can be released in a moment, thus giving the means of supporting 350 men in the water. The necessity of attention to this matter is to be seen in the slight means presented on board ships for saving life. Thus, it is stated that our Indian troopships, carrying 1,300 people, have only 35 life belts.

CAPTAIN F. H. MAITLAND, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will be deputed to assist the Government of the Maharaja of Chirkaree in the reorganization of his State, the administration of which has deteriorated through the Maharaja's prolonged absence at Bindrabun.

CAPTAIN T. HOPE, on his return from furlough, will probably act for Captain Maitland as First Assistant to Sir Henry Daly.

A POONA paper says:—It is stated that the Chief Constable of Purandhar has been poisoned by his wife. The police are investigating the matter, and the contents of the dead man's stomach have meanwhile been sent for the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government.

ON Wednesday last the E. I. R. Up-Mail was struck by lightning between Boinchi and Maimari stations. In one of the compartments of the train, it seems, there were several telegraph peons, who had with them some coils of magnetized telegraph wire; and there can be scarcely any doubt that it was this wire which, during the violent storm that was raging between the abovenamed stations, attracted the lightning. The electric fluid first passed between the legs of the fireman on the engine, and then, along the train, into the compartment next to that in which the telegraph peons were travelling, where two natives were seriously injured, and several others only slightly. Of the former, one was struck on the left side, and the other in the leg; and, when taken out of the train, they were found to be in such a bad condition that they were forthwith removed to the Burdwan Hospital. This, we believe, is the first instance of a railway train, in India at least, having been struck by lightning.

WE quote the *Indian Daily News*.—The Bombay Army is by no means deficient in good fighting material, and that this material is of good physique is a matter which no soldier will deny who has seen Bombay soldiers. The Mahrattas may be short, but they are heavy; they are well built, muscular, and hardy, and they have an appetite for fighting. They form about one-third of the strength of the Bombay army, just as the Sikhs form one-fourth of the strength of the Bengal army. Against the opinion of General Stewart may be put that of Sir Hugh Rose, a General who was supposed to know of what stuff a soldier should be. Sir Hugh Rose had the advantage, however, of having led the Bombay troops in fight. General Stewart merely expresses an ill-tempered opinion. The fact that a General placed in his position could so far forget himself as to bring forward want of physique as an objection to modern troops, ought to settle the question of his capacity for command. The fact that he has had Bombay troops under his command, and should he be retained at Kandahar, might again find them under him, makes his remark one of those exhibitions of want of tact which prove an utter inability to understand men. A General who cannot understand his men can not command them. General Stewart received his command by favor, not by merit, not by claims of service, not by reputation as a soldier. He is one of those men the Serampore *Friend* used to puff in season and out of season. But if the Government have learnt anything from the Afghan promenade, they should recall General Stewart to his divisional command, and replace him by the best soldier available. If they want an excuse to recall General Stewart, they need not go beyond his lamentable indiscretion in depreciating the Bombay army.

THE Lahore paper says "a subscription has been raised among the friends of Casorati, the musician, who is committed to the Sessions, to enable him to retain counsel for his defence at his coming trial. A considerable sum has been already collected." We fail to see what sympathy is deserved by a man who, while engaged in disreputable pursuits, becomes involved in a disgraceful quarrel, and adopts the cowardly expedient of using a knife; but sentiment at Simla seems peculiar.

IN a review of Mrs. Burton's book, the *Civil and Military Gazette* returns to the charge led by the *Bombay Gazette* some time ago with a view to securing an amelioriation of the condition of Mecca pilgrims travelling between Bombay and Jeddah. Our contemporary says:—It may be objected that many of the pilgrims who land at Bombay are Afghans, Turcomans, and Russian subjects from Central Asia, with whose bodily comfort or ailments we have nothing to do. Unfortunately we have a great deal to do with these people, who import fever, cholera, and all manner of loathsome diseases, "in the name of the Prophet." Stringent measures are accordingly necessary to compel ships, no matter under what flag they sail, to take proper care of all pilgrims returning to any port in British India. No aged, sick, or infirm person should be suffered to go upon a pilgrimage, as the Koran sanctions the employment of a substitute. Mrs. Burton suggests that each pilgrim, before being permitted to start, should prove that provision had been made for his family, and that he was possessed of at least 400 rupees for his personal expenses, but her own experience shows that money is dearer than life. It would be safer to hold the owners and captains of pilgrim ships answerable for a proper and sufficient supply of water, firewood, rice, grain, and the simple fruits of the season. Also, it cannot be right to crowd 800 helpless beings of all ages and both sexes into the spare holds and fore-deck of an old tub of 2,000 tons burden. Has the English Consul at Jeddah no power to see to the safety of British subjects? If not, why is he there at all?

THE *Indian Daily News*.—Some of the junior officials at Simla have consulted their seniors as to what the Secretary of State for India may have meant in saying that the despatches of the majority of the Council on the repeal of the cotton duties were couched in *coarse* terms. They have, they say, a great dread of writing anything which Lord Cranbrook may think coarse, and they therefore put no rude or improper words in their drafts, and even at times alter expressions in the notes of their superiors when these might be thought vulgar. But they are at a loss to understand how the minutes of the majority err in this respect, and they dread stumbling on some forbidden phrases unawares. The replies they have received are various. Lord Lytton deems his own example the standard, and that it is not necessary to be nice about picking words; any used in his poems may be written freely. Coarseness consists in expressing facts or opinions which may damage the Conservative party at the next election. Refinement, on the other hand, is to be found in all attacks on the policy of former Viceroys, and on such politicians as Sir George Campbell. He hopes that secretaries and others will not, through any mistake as to Lord Cranbrook's wishes, alter their tone with regard to such men; it is a mistake to fire anything but explosive shells when one has to pierce the hide of a rhinoceros. Sir John Strachey opines that everything which may injure his reputation is coarse. Mr. Stokes would define coarseness as a term of abuse applied in the India Office to anything that is straightforward and manly.

THE following interesting details have been sent to the Lahore paper by Mr. William Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*:—In the late campaign a very remarkable feeling of comradeship sprang up between the men of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 4th Goorkhas. The Goorkha regiment is a Rifle Corps, wearing, when in their uniform, the dark green. Hence one reason which may have produced this feeling—that they are birds of a feather in dress. Still this is not enough to explain the wonderful affection which grew up between these two fine corps of soldiers. It might be said to have been a case of love at first sight, for on the first evening they were encamped together at the beginning of the campaign, a number of the Rifles came over and erected the tents for the Goorkhas. The two corps were always quartered side by side in the first Brigade, and the two regiments were always fraternizing. On Christmas at Jellalabad another evidence of this good fellowship took place. The men of the Rifles clubbed together, and bought a lot of sheep, and in the morning the men of the A Company brought over so many sheep, and presented them to the men of the A Company of the Goorkhas. The same took place with B Company in each regiment,—and also with C and D Companies, and so on all through two corps, each Company presenting the corresponding one with the material for a good Christmas dinner. This good feeling lasted up to the very end. Only a few days before the troops left Sufed Sung, General Macpherson took the Brigade to the Neemlah Bagh, and invited all the officers to tiffin under the splendid old chunar trees in the garden. The soldiers had games, and the Rifle Brigade had brought boxing gloves, and after some bouts with them among themselves, they started the Goorkhas at this old British pastime. It was great fun to see the dumpy, little Turanians at it. The result of this was that the evening before the Goorkhas left Sufed Sung, some of the men of the Rifles came to Lieutenant Mercer, of the Goorkhas, and gave him Rs. 30 saying that "it was a collection from the men of the Rifles, and asking him to buy, when he reached Lahore, a pair of boxing gloves, and a foot-ball for the Goorkhas—who could not purchase such articles at Sufed Sung." Next morning a large number of the Rifles came down and helped the Goorkhas to pack up, and as they marched off, gave them long and most hearty volleys of cheers. The Rifle band also came down, and played them on for about two miles of their first march. In the present day when there is so much talk about the relations of Europeans and natives, this instance of brotherly fellowship is at least worthy of being recorded, for it is most creditable to both of these gallant corps, not only as soldiers but as men.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) are glad to hear that there are signs of a progressively good understanding between the English occupants of Kandahar and the Khans in the neighbourhood. On the 7th instant, for example, some of the Hazara Chiefs with about three hundred followers arrived at the city, to pay their respects to the English officers, and do a little sightseeing. There were not a few of them who had never seen so large a town, and great was their surprise at its muddy splendours. Neither cholera, nor any other disease of a severe character, has broken out to any extent at Kandahar. There is, however, a good deal of sickness, affecting more than eight per cent. of the men, and described as fever of a mild type, and, in many cases, jaundice. At date of our last advices, the 7th instant, the temperature was high, reaching 88°. On the same day there was a slight sprinkling of rain.

Grimault and Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilk's, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick Headache*.—The Lancet, Aug. 31, 1872.

THE BOMBAY RYOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very sorry to see so influential a *Review* as the *Quarterly* advocating a *laisser faire* policy as regards the indebtedness of the Bombay Ryot. Contracts must be enforced, says the reviewer, the land must be sold for debt, and a usury law is useless. Every thing must go on as it has gone on, the land will pass from an impoverished people into the hands of capitalists, and the same process of change and progress will take place in India as has taken place in England. Doubtless all this may be the long result of time, but the position of the ryot is not a mere question of the punctual payment of the revenue, for the difficulties of the Government of an alien race must be enormously intensified when, instead of a free and contented peasantry, we have a multitude of discontented serfs, who curse the Government as the cause of their misfortunes, and who rob and murder their landlords whenever they can do so with impunity. The Deccan Ryots of 1875 were, in fact, an agrarian revolt against a system of things which had become intolerable. How far the present disturbances arise from the same causes is an open question; but it is certain that letting things alone will not cure the evils which do exist; and the simple question is what can Government do towards removing those evils which have debased the peasantry and destroyed the reasonable expectations which were founded upon a rent law admirable in itself, and which had so many accidental circumstances in its favour?

The one great feature of the case, which at once forces itself upon attention, is the indebtedness of the ryot; and in inquiring into its causes we must acknowledge that the land tax payable to Government is not such a burden upon the land as would at all interfere with his prosperity. Roughly speaking, the tax is about one-tenth of the gross produce; and although there may be some individual cases where the tax is equal to the surplus after defraying the cost of cultivation, yet these cases do not affect the question as a whole. It is true that in revising the tax it was doubled, and more than doubled in many instances, and the sum of these individual discontents made a formidable total. Yet it can hardly be said that, even in these cases, the land tax was so high as to be oppressive. It is not possible to bring forward a case in which the tax did not leave enough to the cultivator. If, then, the tax does not interfere with the cultivation of land, and can be paid by the ryot without difficulty out of his surplus produce, the cause of his indebtedness is not to be ascribed to the tax.

But although this is so, the survey system is so far unsuited to a people who are improvident and without capital, that its rigid demand for the tax in good season and in bad season is apt to force the ryot into the hands of the sowkar and once there it is not surprising if the sowkar, keeps him in his clutches as a permanent source of income. Of course, it is the interest of the sowkar to push his business and to have as many clients as possible who pay him 24 to 36 per cent. upon his money. He is in no hurry to call in such an advantageous investment, but no man, not even the most industrious, can stand the drain of 36 per cent., and in two or three years the ignorant ryot finds that, although he might have more than repaid the principal, yet the debt is as large as ever, and perhaps even doubled if the season has been bad.

Perhaps it is not common for the first application to the sowkar to be made in order to pay the tax, and this is another proof that the tax is in itself light and might be paid with ordinary prudence. It is more common to find that the beginning of the debt was the necessity to pay for marriage, or funeral ceremonies, or perhaps to buy bullocks, or sink a well, or it might have been for seed to sow with. But whatever the beginning the end is the same. It is so easy to raise a loan when there is credit, and so difficult to repay it at 36 per cent. Government has come forward to offer loans for agricultural improvements, or for the purchase of seed and bullocks at 6 per cent.; but for every client who comes to Government a hundred go to the sowkar. From the latter the money can be obtained in half an hour, from the former not within a month, and then there is the same want of pliancy and consideration in recovering the money. If the season is bad the sowkar is ready to advance more money, while the Government officers must seek to recover what has been lent. The experience of years has shown that, although Government does not suffer any loss from such advances, yet the machinery of Government is unsuited for the purpose. Still the possibility of obtaining a loan from Government is a useful check upon the greed of the sowkar, and with increasing intelligence and trust in the motives of Government, the attraction of low interest will, in the end, bring more clients to Government and tend to reduce the high rate of interest demanded by sowkars. Certainly, one of the most powerful of the influences which might tend to improve the condition of the ryot, and to keep him from the money lender, is to be found in making it easy for the ryot to get the money he wants from Government, and in showing consideration in its recovery. It is better that a few hundreds a year should be lost by overindulgence than that the whole body of the people should be driven into the hands of sowkars to become their bond slaves.

It is the fashion to cry out against the usurious rate of interest charged by sowkars; but it seems to be forgotton that India is a country where a few people possess some money, and the mass of the people have none and have no security to offer. Borrowing is almost a necessity to support life, and it is not surprising that where every one is a borrower, and only one or two are lenders, and there is no security, the rate of interest should be high. Even here the value of the security makes a difference in the interest: on gold it is about 9 per cent., on garden land it may be 18, and on dry land it is 24 and 36 per cent. The last is altogether dependent upon the season: good rain will give a good harvest if the land has previously lain fallow: in bad seasons, or where it has been exhausted, the produce will be nothing, and the security is practically worthless. The survey system always leaves enough to the ryot to support himself, and generally admits of a surplus after payment of the tax which, if properly husbanded, should suffice to let the ryot tide over a bad season. But the improvidence of the ryot leads him into debt, and the surplus is not sufficient to repay the debt at 36 per cent. The road to the sowkar's house is the road to ruin. It is not that the sowkar uses false bonds or does not keep the account fairly. Such cases of fraud are extremely rare, and there is hardly any incentive to fraud where the ordinary operations of compound interest at 36 per cent. is sufficient to deliver the ryot body and soul into the hands of his creditors in five years. Nine-tenths of what is written about the frauds of the sowkar may be dismissed as worthless. Let any man who thinks the sowkar a devil in disguise advance Rs. 100 to a ryot at 36 per cent. and keep a just account for 5 years, and at the end of the term he will probably find that the ryot is indebted for nearly Rs. 500. It is this interest upon interest that is eating out the vitals of the community, and there is no help for it until money becomes plentiful and the competition of capital lowers the interest. It is hardly possible to give any reason why the sowkar should accept 36 per cent. instead of 60; the debtor would accept any terms, provided he got the money, and the limit of 36 per cent., is a matter of custom and opinion more than the real value of the money. If it is possible to educate public opinion to consider 36 per cent. as ridiculously high, and only a penalty instead of a fair interest, and if a fair interest to agriculturists could be thought to be 18 per cent., the rate of interest might fall to that amount. This would be the effect of a usury law; needy men would go on borrowing at an unlimited rate of interest, but the tendency of a usury law would be to educate opinion that a fair interest would be 18 per cent., and anything beyond it would be resisted by any one who had any credit whatever. A usury law might be supported on this ground, that it would tend to educate opinion on the subject of interest, just as the penal laws against smuggling educated opinion against an act harmless in itself, by attaching a sense of guilt and punishment to it. The Englishman, who for generations has been subject to the influences of usury laws, has acquired a hereditary sensitiveness on the subject, and naturally looks upon 36 per cent. interest as usurious and sinful, while the native, who is free from such influences, stops at 36 per cent., because it is the custom of the country. If public opinion limited him to 18 he would stop at 18 per cent. Why not educate this opinion by means of a usury law?

It seems to be quite fair and reasonable that a man who has borrowed money from another should be obliged to repay it, and the only question is how should Government lend its assistance to a creditor to compel the repayment. The framers of the Civil Procedure Code of 1859, in their emancipation from prejudice, and in their desire to give India as simple and perfect a code as possible, recognised the paramount obligation of a debtor to pay his debt, and enacted that he might be compelled to do it by depriving him of his goods, of his lands, and even of his liberty. No one disputes the propriety of depriving a man of his goods to pay his debts; but the experience of officials in India, both before and since 1859, is conclusive that there are parts of the country in which the deprivation of the owners of their lands and of their liberty has been fruitful of disorders. The Sonthal rebellions is one instance, and the mutiny in Oude is supposed to be attributable in part to this cause. The Deccan Riots were a consequence of the hopeless insolvency of the people; but the custom of selling lands in this Presidency is of so old a date that it is hardly credible that the practice of selling the land for the debt of the occupant, which is a modern extension of the custom, could have had much to do with aggravating the riots. During the decline of the Maratha power, and the mis-government consequent upon the decline, the old village communities were broken up, and the wuttundars and mirasdars threw up their rights, and their lands passed to strangers. The English succeeded to a legacy of disturbances in tenures; but nothing that they could do could revive the old village community in its integrity. They had to accept the fact of possession and of voluntary sale, and the gradual growth of the power of compulsory sale could not have made such a violent change in the manner of regarding their interest in land as would have predisposed the people to resent the exercise of this power. Moreover, the survey system put all lands upon a similar tenure to the miras land, and the moderation of Government in fixing the rent for 30 years, coupled with the subsequent rise in prices, gave the land a value which it never possessed. The creditor, who would not have taken the land at a gift before, now saw that it left a considerable surplus, and he soon put the civil courts in motion to transfer the surplus to himself in payment of this debt, and the ryot found himself forced to pay debts at a crushing rate of interest. As long as prices kept up he did not feel the weight of the debt, the sowkar advanced the money, the ryot spent it, and the surplus was sufficient to satisfy both parties. But the reactions came, prices fell, the surplus declined, and the sowkar refused further advance, and was importunate to recover his outstanding. I am not aware how far the ryots were actually sold out and dispossessed by sowkars, but I am inclined to think it is less common than is supposed. It is not his business to engage in the care of cultivation, and generally it is enough for his purpose that the land should be mortgaged to him while the ryot ostensibly remains the owner liable for the assessment. The number of fields actually in the name of the sowkar is comparatively small, but the number mortgaged to them is large. In either case the cultivator is obliged to put up with a life of hopeless drudgery; he is kept alive as a useful beast of the field, to be thrown aside as useless when his work is done.

Now, the intention of the survey system was to raise up a body of contented peasant proprietors, and although it was introduced under the most favourable circumstances, the peasantry, after fifty years, are just as far off from being contented and prosperous as they were before. I have endeavoured to show that the system is not at fault, for the tax is light, and the surplus is sufficient to promote improvements and the accumulation of capital. The failure is to be attributed to the improvidence of the ryot, and chiefly to the extraordinary rates of interest which it is the custom to charge even upon the security of land. If any reform is to work good it will be found to be necessary to place some check upon the rate of interest. If the creditor applies to Government for the recovery of his debt through the civil courts, I cannot see that there would be any wrong in stipulating that the assistance shall only be given on his consenting to cut down the interest to what the legislature may consider fair and reasonable. I am quite aware of the objections to this course, and that it will be often the interest of the borrower to conceal the fact of an usurious transaction. Yet, on the whole, I believe it will do more good than harm. It will prevent reckless loans on the certainty of Government assistance being given blindly to recover them, on the conditions of bonds extorted from the necessities of the debtor.

The courts have the power to examine the conditions of bonds and to refuse a decree when they think the debtor has been overreached and the consideration is inadequate. But to enable them to do this they require an intimate knowledge of the facts: they must go behind the bond before the court and open up the whole series of transaction between the parties. But, as in 75 cases out of 100, the defendant does not appear, the court is helpless, and must accept the facts as deposed by the creditor and let the decree go accordingly. The transactions, however, extend over a series of years, and as the ryot is not able to read and write, and has only an indistinct remembrance of facts, it becomes impossible to trust to his recollection. It will be perhaps necessary to enact that a creditor must come to the court within the period of limitation from the date of the first transaction, and should not be allowed to evade limitation by taking fresh bonds at compound interest, which prolong the limitation to 10, 15, or 20 years at the pleasure of the creditor. It is this practice of evading the Limitation Act by taking new bonds at compound interest which has made the people indebted upon paper to an enormous amount, and an Act, which was devised to benefit trade by compelling a settlement within three years, when the facts were fresh in the minds of both parties, has become the means of reducing the peasantry to poverty and to stir up disaffection and discontent with the civil courts, which are obliged to act upon the facts before them, and cannot, without intelligent assistance, go back to the original loan and trace the way by which the debt has been increased tenfold. It must always be impossible to do justice between an ignorant man who has a vague recollection of facts, and a shrewd money-lender who produces his books. The former must fail to prove his case even if he had right on his side, and to redress this inequality between the parties, there should be an obligation on the creditor to sue within three years from the debt, and on the decree the creditor will, as usual, be allowed 6 per cent. and not 36.

There are not wanting civilians in plenty who advocate that the land should not be sold for money debts, and who see in such a measure a cure for all the evils with which the ryot is afflicted. It is difficult to say that good would not accrue from the measure, but as a ryot has no property except his hut, bullocks, and his land—and the first two are not saleable—it is not easy to see what security he has left upon which he could raise a loan, and money, to a man without capital, is a necessity. It seems to be generally agreed that the land should be allowed to pass by private sale and by mortgage, but not for a simple money debt which is unsecured. The creditor, having lent money without security, has only himself to blame if there is nothing which can be sold to satisfy his decree. There is considerable force in this; but what would be the use of leaving a man his land if the crops which he grows on it could be swept off by his creditor. He would be left to starve or to resign his land and go out as a labourer, or to sell or mortgage his land. No doubt it is of great importance to get rid of pauper cultivators, and to attract capital to the soil; but this can only be done by leaving to the ryot a power to pledge his land as security; and if he can do this for himself, it is difficult to see why the court should not compel its sale when the man is not able to pay his debts. Recent legislation has interfered to stay the sale, whenever it is possible to pay off the debt within 20 years, by renting the land to others. But this is only possible in large estates, and could hardly be adopted with fields of 20 to 30 acres, which would barely afford a surplus of Rs. 10 a year to apply to the debt. Perhaps the plan would answer well in estates of not less than 100 acres, and to them it might be extended.

It is quite certain that an occupant of a small field has not the means to improve his land, and he and his children must continue to live upon a decreasing quantity of food year by year until, by the pressure of want, they are forced into debt and obliged to part with their field. This may be regretted as a sentiment; but the natural laws of increase of the population and pressure upon the soil are inevitable, and if their effect is to substitute a man upon the land, with some capital in place of a family without the effect will be beneficial in the end. It is true, then, the present race of money lenders, is not a cultivating class, and they are more concerned about adding rupee to rupee than in improving the soil; but it is also true that they are settling down all over the country in substantial houses, and that the fields which they hold are being improved. Their character cannot be changed in a day, but it is easy to observe the great difference between the money-lender who has set up within the last few years and the sowkar who has been settled for two generations. The latter has some good fields, he is on good terms with his tenants, pays his assessment regularly, and is rarely obliged to go to the civil court, and perhaps the latter will, in his turn, settle down into comfortable relations with the people. The people are in such need of capitalists that this class must thrive; and what is wanted is that the sowkar should be licensed to trade in money upon satisfying the Government that he has a certain capital, and is not himself a needy and unscrupulous adventurer who must live upon chicanery and fraud.

The question appears to be this—Which is of greater political expediency—To protect a pauper peasantry from falling into the power of sowkar or not to restrict loans to the peasantry by destroying their credit? There is a modish humanity which appears to think that the succour of the poor and the oppressed is of greater consequence than anything else, but the consequences of such action might, as in the case of the old poor laws, create more misery than what it is intended to cure. It is almost impossible to restrain a man from contracting debt; and if his credit is destroyed, it only makes it more difficult for him to get money on reasonable terms. He now has to pay 36 per cent., but with no credit 60 or 100 per cent. might be demanded. Of course, he will not pay, and then, on the condition of the loan of a trifle more money, he will transfer his land to his creditor for a price altogether inadequate. Such restraints tend to make the last stage of the man worse than his first. On the other hand, a man with capital is to be preferred to a man without, and as the greater part of the country consists of poor land which little more than repays the cost of cultivation, it is expedient to have an occupant who has some money, and can tide over a bad season. No doubt there are grave political dangers which attend the dispossession of a large body of people who are hereditary tillers of the soil, and their degradation into the position of labourers; but as a State question the problem is not how to defeat the operation of a natural law by which the land of the poor and improvident must pass into the hands of the rich and the thrifty, but how this transition can be so controlled as not to produce disturbances and convulsions. If we cannot make water flow up hill it is possible to control it so that it shall not cause a flood and lay waste a land which it might otherwise fertilise. The State efforts might be directed to regulate this inevitable passage of property from the poor to the rich, so that it might not be too sudden and not too prominent before the people. The sudden dispossession of old families and leading zamindars who have local influence, is too violent a measure, and brings their degradation too prominently before the people. Hence the class legislation, which directs that they shall be protected from the indignity of arrest and imprisonment for debt, and that an endeavour should be made to settle the claims against them by management or mortgage of their estates for a reasonable time, is expedient, but it would be inexpedient to protect them altogether from the consequences of their imprudence; and if their land cannot be made to yield enough to pay their debts, a part of it should be sold. With the petty estates of a few acres each which exist in this presidency such a measure would hardly be practicable, and although it might be attempted in the case of any holding above 100 acres, the small fields of less than 25 acres might be sold absolutely, while those of between 25 and 100 acres, the half might be sold and the other half retained, if the debtor could find security to pay the balance in ten years.

It is perhaps not difficult to decide that imprisonment for debt is unsuited to the circumstances of India. It is certainly harsh to send a man to jail because he has been imprudent in borrowing money to marry or to bury, and cannot repay it at 36 per cent. An ignorant man, incapable of calculation, cannot understand the vitality of interest which, like the ivy, thrives best upon a ruin. It is hardly possible to prove any case in which the debtor has not striven to pay, and in many instances has more than repaid the principal at fair interest. To confine such a man at the mercy of his creditor from six weeks to six months is prostituting the power of the State to the bidding of a merciless money lender. Fraud should be punished, of course; and if there is evidence to show that the man intended fraud when he borrowed the money, the Criminal Courts are open to the creditor to punish the crime. The sowkars are conscious that the use of such a power is dangerous to themselves, and is, moreover, expensive, as they are obliged to feed the debtor in jail. The power to imprison is a threat which they use to obtain payments or to draw up new bonds when the old are about time-barred or doubled with interest; and there are perhaps not a hundred cases a year in which the sowkar actually imprisons in this presidency. This power is, therefore, not used but abused, and the sooner it is abolished the better. In the debate on the Civil Procedure Code the Council appears to have been agreed that it should be abolished, but it was let to stand over until the passing of a general Insolvency Law.

Nasik, June 15. W. R. HAMILTON.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

A GOOD story is in circulation in Bombay, which relates how a sturdy Yorkshireman, under cross-examination in the High Court the other day, disconcerted a leading member of the bar. The latter prefaced a question in the following cool and cynical manner, "Now, Sir, you are an honest, straightforward sort of man—" when he was interrupted by the self-composed witness replying, in the broad Yorkshire dialect which lent increased pungency to the retort, "Well, I think I'd say the same of you if I weren't on my oath." The Court was convulsed with suppressed laughter, in which the Judge shared, and the incautious counsel was visibly thrown off his balance.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST WILSON'S CIRCUS.

DURING the May vacation, a plaint was accepted by Mr. Justice Green on behalf of Dr. Doolittle, as executor of the estate of the late Mr. Omer Kingsley, one of the partners of Wilson's Great World Circus, against the other proprietors, Messrs. Wilson and Thomson, praying for an account of the partnership and of the monies due to the estate of the deceased. At the same time a rule *nisi*, with an interim injunction was obtained, requiring the defendants to shew cause why they should not be restrained from parting with or in any way disposing of the assets of the partnership, and why a receiver should not be appointed. Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey for the defendants, asked Sir Charles Sargent to hear the rule argued.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff, said he was not prepared to go on, because his client had been served with an affidavit on Saturday afternoon to which he had had no time to reply; and it would be better to argue the rule before the judge who granted it.

Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Justice Bayley, who was sitting in the Insolvency Court, would not be able to hear it; and that a delay would be very hard upon the defendants, who, during their stay here, were put to the expense of Rs. 125 a day.

His Lordship said the rule had better be argued before the judge who granted it.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 18th June.

Jhansi.—No rain. Ploughing begun. Scarcity of water in wells felt.

Agra.—No rain. Hot westerly winds. Kharif sowings begun in canal tracts.

Meerut.—Monsoon began, two tenths rain on 17th.

Kumaun.—Hot. No rain. Westerly winds.

Lucknow.—Cloudy. Slight shower on night of 16th.

Sitapur.—No rain. Wind east. Very cloudy.

Fyzabad.—Eight tenths rain on 17th at Sudder. Rain partial.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CROPS AND PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

RAIPUR—Weather very sultry, with hot winds. Dhan sowings in progress.

Balaghat—Weather hot and cloudy. Kharif sowings in progress.

Chindwara—Weather clear with occasional clouds, dry and hot in the day and oppressive at night. Preparation for kharif sowings in progress.

Chanda—Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing and manuring going on.

Nagpur—Weather very hot, but it is now cloudy and threatening rain. Kharif lands are to a great extent prepared for sowing, and rain is anxiously looked for.

Khandwa (Nimar.)—Sowings suspended for want of rain.

Jubbulpore—Weather close and sultry, with occasional gusts of wind and slight rain. Kharif preparation progressing.

Saugor—Weather cloudy. Ploughing continues.

PROTEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE SPANISH FLAG BEING RAISED IN BORNEO.

THERE seems some prospect of our having a dispute with Spain as to the districts made over to the Spanish representatives by the Sultan of Sulu. The *Straits Times* says that when H. M. S. Modeste and Kestrel lately visited North Borneo and Sulu, Captain Mead, R. N., then the senior naval officer on this part of the station, had received orders from Her Majesty's Government to protest, in conjunction with the Governor of Labuan, against the claim lately put forward by Spain to hoist the Spanish flag in Borneo. The following is a copy of the protest read out by Captain Mead at Sandakan.

"I, James George Mead, Captain of H. B. M. S. Modeste, acting under orders from H. B. M. Government and from H. M. Naval Commander-in-Chief in China, do hereby publicly protest against any attempt to hoist the Spanish Flag in this, port of Sandakhan or in any other part of Northern Borneo.

Given under my hand and seal on board H. B. M. S. Modeste, in Sandakhan harbour, this 19th day of April, 1879. F. G. MEAD.

A similar protest was made by Mr. Treacher, the Acting Governor of Labuan, at Sulu, Lincabo, Malludu, Ambong, and Menkabong. It appears also to have been carefully explained to the people on the coast that this step on the part of H. M. Government had no reference to the question of the cession of territory recently acquired by Mr. Dent and Baron de Overbeck, as the matter is still under the consideration of the Government and undecided one way or another. There is reason to believe, however, that the Sultan and his people fail to see the advantage of further dismembering Brunei, and rely with confidence on assistance from England in seeing fair play between the Sultan and the numerous disputants.

BY administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *serius and green diarrhœa* to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease and the complete recovery of the little patients.—Dolbean and Paquet, Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

THE FARRAKHABAD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THE Commission of Enquiry appointed by Government to investigate the charge of assault brought against Pundit Hur Shai, Subordinate Judge of Farrakhabad, by Mr. Reginald Saunders, Judge of the district, began its sittings on Tuesday, the 17th June. The Commission which, it will be remembered, was appointed under Act XXXVII of 1850, was composed of M. Brodhurst, Esq., Judge of Benares, presiding, Mahomed Zein Ullahdeen, Sub-Judge of Shahjehanpur, and Madho Lall, Munsif of Mirzapur.

Mr. J. L. Denniston, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Farrakhabad, prosecuted the case under instructions from Government.

Mr. Ross, of the Allahabad High Court, appeared on behalf of Pundit Hur Sahai.

Mr. Denniston, in opening the case, said:—

This prosecution is instituted by Government, and I appear for Government. Mr. Saunders came to Farrakhabad some two years ago, and Pundit Hur Sahai some little time before last October. Mr. Saunders went to the hills for the usual vacation. When he returned to Futteghur after the holidays he was visited by the Sub-Judge, between whom and Mr. Saunders' servants there was an altercation in the verandah of Mr. Saunders house. Mr. Saunders, hearing the noise, came out, and a conversation ensued between Mr. Saunders and the Sub-Judge, which culminated in an assault without provocation by the Sub-Judge upon the Judge. After this the Sub-Judge was civilly detained. Mr. Watts, the Magistrate, having been sent for from his house close by, and an enquiry was made on the spot by the Magistrate. Brief comment only need be made upon the evidence. The evidence, when heard, will show that it is not possible to take a middle course or to assume that there were faults on both sides. The evidence will show, beyond the smallest doubt, that there was no provocation which could, in the ordinary relations of life, provoke assault, least of all by an officer in the position of the Sub-Judge, upon an officer in the position of Mr. Saunders. But I ask the Court further to observe that there was not only nothing to provoke an assault, but that there was nothing discourteous in Mr. Saunders' conduct at all. The absence of any resistance or retaliation on the part of the Judge will further prove his state of mind and conduct generally. Finally, the sending for the magistrate of the District was conduct of the same straightforward kind. Only an argument of a general nature will be noticed: the supposed impossibility of a gentleman like Pundit Hur Sahai attacking the judge in the manner alleged. Upon this it is to be remarked that such actions are unusual. The evidence might be relied upon to show that the present alleged conduct, though unusual, did actually occur. It is notorious that the relations that arise between subordinates and their superior officers are often unfriendly. The prosecution has no intention of bringing any evidence to show any friction of this kind. It is sufficient that the recurrence of this sort of thing is not uncommon, and makes it quite conceivable that irritation may exist in the mind of a man which may prompt him to behave in an unusual manner. Finally, there are two persons on whose conduct the Court will have to form an opinion, Pundit Hur Sahai and Mr. Saunders. As to Pundit Hur Sahai, it may be attempted to show that he acted under some strange hallucination or the like, or some disturbance of mind owing to ill-health from which he was suffering at the time of the assault. With any such line of defence, it is not the part of the prosecution to interfere. The Court, however, is asked to come to a distinct conclusion which the evidence will warrant, to the effect that Mr. Saunders was not responsible in any way for what happened. Mr. Saunders has, during a long service, conducted himself in a manner the most perfect towards natives and Europeans, and without any suggestion from Mr. Saunders, I must ask the Court to decide upon the evidence which will be produced that he behaved in a manner altogether courteous on the day the assault was committed, and indeed showed special forbearance.

The evidence to be produced, besides that of a draughtsman to swear to some places, will be that of Mr. Saunders. Several of that gentleman's servants, and Mr. Watts, the Magistrate. As to Mr. Watts, he will describe various material facts which occurred after the assault, and will speak to the proceedings drawn up by him if needful. Documentary evidence will consist of two sketches of the locality where the assault occurred, and of a letter, which will be produced in its proper place. The statement taken before Mr. Watts, and so forth, are not required by the prosecution, and the prosecution, though not objecting to their production at all, does not think it necessary to prolong the case with them. I shall now proceed to call Mr. Saunders as my first witness.

Reginald F. Saunders, sworn, said—"I am Sessions Judge of Farrakhabad. I have been so since February 1877. Hur Sahai was Subordinate Judge of the district, under me of course. He held his appointment before I came into the district. Last year I went to the hills during the usual Court vacation, and returned to duty on the 28th of October. I did attend office on the day of my arrival here, but I did not see the Subordinate Judge on that date. As a rule, I attend office after ten, but before eleven o'clock. I am sometimes, but very rarely indeed, late for office. I mean that it is very seldom that I am not in Court by eleven o'clock. I was late in going to office on the 29th October last year. If I remember correctly I did not sit down to breakfast until after ten o'clock, and it was eleven before I rose from the table. From the breakfast room I went into my drawing room to read the paper. This was about 11-15 o'clock. I was reading the paper, when one of my orderlies—Chubnath—came into the room and informed me that the Subordinate Judge had arrived at the house and desired an interview. As I had already ordered my conveyance to go to office, I instructed the orderly to convey my compliments to the Sub-Judge, and to tell him that, as it was late, and I had to hurry to the office, I would see him in my private room at the Court as soon as I got down. The orderly left the room immediately, and I thought nothing more of the matter. A few minutes after the orderly had gone out from my presence, I rose to go to office, and, as I passed through the dining room on my way from the drawing room to my study, I heard a great noise in the verandah. I stopped to see what all the noise was about. When I got into the verandah I was surprised to find that the Subordinate Judge had not left the house, and that he was the cause of the noise. He was arguing in a loud tone with my orderly. I asked him what was the matter, whereupon he addressed me in a most insolent tone of voice and insulting manner, and without even saluting me said, "why am I not received here? Why must I go to Cutcherry to see you Am I not a Government servant as well as yourself!" Not caring to argue with Hur Sahai, for I noticed that he was much excited, I drew aside the purdah of the verandah with my left hand. Addressing the Sub-Judge, I asked him to proceed to the office, whither I would follow him in a few minutes. I can swear that I addressed him in no impolite manner. Hur Sahai refused to leave the house, and stamped his foot repeatedly, and was so insolent in his talk and behaviour, that I had to order him to be silent. I had to talk to him in Hindustani, for he knows no English. I said to him "*chup rao*." I had scarcely uttered these words, when Hur Sahai tucked up his sleeves and made for me with both his fists clenched and his arms raised in fighting attitude, and roared out to me "*Thum chup rao*;" the word *Thum* being, I may remark, a particularly offensive expression. I again tried to silence him, bidding him calm himself. He now appeared to be excited beyond control, and he rushed up to me and seized hold of my right hand with his left and shook his right hand in my face. I now dropped the purdah which I had up to now held, and turned and faced Hur Sahai, but I had scarcely done so when he struck me twice—once on the chest, and once on the left shoulder—the blows following one another in quick succession. The blow on the chest was a violent one and caused a bruise. I still occasionally feel a pain in the part I was struck. It was just below the heart that I was hit. I swear that previous to, and after Hur Sahai striking me, I never assaulted him. I never even touched him. When I was struck, there were several of my servants in the verandah. There may have been others than servants present, but I cannot be sure. When the servants saw Hur Sahai strike me they rushed forward to push him out of the verandah. Before they could touch him I remonstrated with them and said—"Retire, don't any of you touch him, he is the Subordinate Judge." I do not think any of the servants had touched Hur Sahai up to the time I spoke. They did not touch him after I ordered them to retire. I had never seen any native act in the strange manner in which Hur Sahai was acting, so I said to him "are you intoxicated or have you taken leave of your senses that you act in this strange manner?" He insultingly replied "you are drunk, you are a madman," speaking in very offensive language. To silence him I said again "*chup rao*." I never used the insulting expression *thum* to the Sub-Judge, although he used it whenever he addressed me. He had a Satanic look. I believed, then, that he was labouring under a fit of temporary insanity, to which he was occasionally subject. Hur Sahai appeared to be leaving the house now, but I ordered him to be seated, and told my servants to remain in their respective places, as I intended sending for the Magistrate. Mr. Watts lives next door to my house, and I went into my study and wrote a short letter to him asking him to come over sharp. Previous to sending over to Mr. Watts, I had sent for the police. Three or four policemen came before Mr. Watts' arrival. They had their side arms on, and I ordered them to lay them aside. The Magistrate, accompanied by the doctor, came in about ten minutes after he got my letter. From what fell from the doctor, and believing that Hur Sahai was quiet safe, dismissed the police. The police offered no indignities to Hur Sahai. When the police had left I related all that had occurred to Mr. Watts, and he enquired into the matter on the spot, Hur Sahai being present throughout the enquiry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ross.—Letter B shown to me is in my handwriting. It was written while I was on leave at Naini Tal. It was written to Hur Sahai, and the memo. (C) was enclosed in my letter. The memo. refers to certain appointments and promotions I had to make in the Court staff. I was absent at the time on leave, and Hur Sahai was in charge of my Court. Salamtulla is Nazir in my Court. I have known him since 1867. He was then an orderly under me on Rs. 5. I found him a sharp and useful man, and took a liking to him, and promoted him gradually to such situations as I thought he was capable of filling. In 1875 I was appointed Judge of Azimghurh, I made him Nazir of the Court then, a situation falling vacant just then. When I came here as Judge, I sent for him to fill a similar appointment in the local court. I cannot remember exactly when he came. I have seen Kurimulla; he is a brother of Salamatulla. At the suggestion of the Subordinate Judge, I sanctioned the appointment of Kurimulla to a situation in the Subordinate Court at Farakhabad. I cannot tell what Hur Sahai's motives were in recommending Kurumulla for the appointment. Perhaps he thought that it would please me seeing that Kurumulla was Salamutulla's brother. Soon after Kurimulla's appointment he and Hur Sahai fell out. The Sub-Judge fined him on one occasion eight annas. I became aware of this through an appeal which Kurimulla sent to me. I heard the appeal, and remitted the fine. Some little time after this the Sub-Judge dismissed Kurimulla for some paltry offence. Against this dismissal Kurimulla appealed to me, and considering that there was not sufficient ground for the dismissal I reinstated the man. I would not have interfered with the actions of the Subordinate Judge in these cases, had not I been appealed to as Hur Sahai's superior. Having been appealed to I was bound to enquire into the cases and decide upon the merits of the case. Neither Salamutulla or his brother have ever spoken to me about the latter's dismissal. I heard of it while I was at Naini Tal. I was told of it by the Sub-Judge of Saharunpur, who was then at Naini Tal. I would never have reinstated Kurimulla had there been any fair case against him. But when I knew he was wrongfully dismissed, I was bound to reinstate him. I cannot remember the exact words I used when I addressed Hur Sahai, when I first saw him on coming out of my dining room to the verandah, but I think they were "*kai ba, kai bat hai kai gull hai*." When I drew the purdah of my verandah to let Hur Sahai pass out, my right hand was hanging by my side. I swear that I never that morning raised it in any threatening position, and I swear that I did not that morning speak to him offensively. I will not swear that I did not use the words *chula jao*; but it is not likely that I would have asked him to go in that style. I would not and could not have spoken so uncivilly. I am certain that I made no attempt to strike Hur Sahai. I cannot remember the words that Hur Sahai used when he refused to leave the house. I am positive that I did not drop the verandah purdah until after Hur Sahai had laid hold of my hand. I did not assault him, did not attempt to do so, and did not even touch him. When I dropped the purdah and faced Hur Sahai, I had no intention of striking him. He may have thought so; quite possibly he did, but I gave him no grounds so to think. I have on previous occasions refused to see Hur Sahai at my house. On two occasions I had to enquire into the truth of certain petitions which had gone up to the High Court against him, and while I was instituting these enquiries, Hur Sahai used to call repeatedly at my house, and, of course I had to decline seeing him. There have been several petitions, sent to the High Court against Hur Sahai, but I never have, of my own free will, reported him. He thinks I am no friend of his, but this is because I have had to report unfavourably about him to the High Court upon the petitions I have referred to. I bear him no ill-will. If I had wished I could on more than one occasion have had him dismissed the service.

The proceedings then stood over till the following day.

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that the band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Gymkhana this evening.

A POONA PAPER says:—The report for 1878, of the Western India Rifle Association, and the Prospectus for 1879, will be distributed together in the course of a few days. We believe both will afford satisfaction to the members.

BOMBAY STEAM LAUNDRY.—Mr. Lovett, the proprietor of the Bombay Steam Laundry, has obtained the Government contract for the current year, for the washing on board the troopships in this harbour.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named George Orgil, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A Hindu, named Jetha Hurnath, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, on three separate charges, of dishonestly receiving stolen property. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Purshiram Ramabah and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Bengalpoora. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs 10 each.

REFUSING TO PAY BUGGY HIRE.—Yesterday, a European, named James Crawford, was fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for refusing to pay the legal fare of a pack buggy. The prisoner, on representing his inability to pay the fine, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENSE.—A Hindu, named Sowlia Dewbab, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of selling opium by retail, without a license from the Collector of Bombay, and also of having in his possession a greater quantity than ten tolas. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Yesterday, a noted character, named Abdool Sala Mahomed, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb, on six separate charges of theft of property, silver ornaments, &c., belonging to six different parties. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—Ramaswamy Khundaswamy and Louis Antone were also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of stealing a number of silver watch cases and brass Albert chains, belonging to Mooljee Padumsey, of the value of Rs. 100. They were each sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Mazagon Bandar, on view of the body of a young Hindu woman, apparently a mendicant, who was found lying dead in the Clarke Basin at Mazagon, the body bore no external marks of violence. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Wadalle, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, aged 6 years, named Chevoo, who died a few hours after she had been bitten by a venomous snake. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by snake bite."

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Lingoo Ramdoo. Deceased, who died from the effects of opium, was a moulder, employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he had voluntarily administered to himself."

A COMMITTEE composed as follows will assemble at Madras, on such days as the President may appoint, to report on Major Weldon's range-finder and its suitability for determining long ranges at sea:—President.—Lieut-Colonel H. McLeod, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance. Members, Major J. E. Gubbins, Royal Artillery. Captain R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, R. A. Major F. Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, will attend the Committee to explain the use of his range-finder, and give such assistance in the trial of it as the Committee may require. The trial is to be made with the long range guns in Fort St. George, the Garrison Battery of Artillery in the Fort working the same.

A DACOIT.—A gentleman, who we are told is an Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrived by a special tonga on Saturday evening with a dacoit, who was handed over to the custody of Mr. D. Smith, the Chief Constable in camp. We have not learnt any particulars, as the camp police was reticent in giving information. The camp police station was crowded with spectators at the time.—*Deccan Herald.*

ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CARRIAGE.—On Saturday evening last, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's carriage was standing under the porch of His Excellency's residence, and His Excellency was just about to get into it, the horses took fright and bolted. The driver was seated on the box with the reins in his hands. The horses flew so fast and were so unmanageable that it was impossible to hold them in. One rein gave way; but the coachman held on to the other and kept his position on the coach box; the horses went on till they stumbled on their knees, which were injured seriously. This brought them to a stand-still, and happily no one has been hurt. It was a great mercy that the Commander-in-Chief had not taken his seat in the carriage before the occurrence.—*Id.*

CLAIM OF REWARD.—Mr. G. W. Joshi has issued a statement at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha. The question as to who should have the credit of delivering over the incendiaries to punishment was decided in favour of Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade instead of Rao Bahadur Chintamon Succaram Chitale. Mr. Joshi's argument is that as he worked in the interest of the Sabha, the Sabha ought to advocate his claim. The true ringleaders in these incendiary fires have still to be got hold of. These three miserable men were incendiaries, but not the principals in the work. Let the Sabha set itself to earn the reward by unearthing them. The story of the three minor actors rests on an untruth which vitiates it altogether.—*Id.*

THE POONA RIFLE CLUB.—The contest for the Championship silver badge came off last Thursday morning, at the Wanowrie Rifle ranges, when there was a fair muster of the best shots present. The badge fell to Lt. G. Peaker, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the splendid score of 90 out of a possible 105 at 200, 500, and 800 yards, or an average of 4·28 per shot. Captain S. W. Tyndall, Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, won the second prize with a score of 85. It is worthy of note that the three first on the score list shot with a Swinburne Turner, and quite out-distanced the Martini-Henry.

We give the shot per shot.

Score of the Winners.

Mr. Peaker	200	5,4,4,5,5,3,4	30
	500	4,4,5,5,5,4,5	32
	800	3,5,4,3,3,5,5	28
		Total.	90
Capt. Tyndall	200	3,2,5,3,5,2,5	25
	500	5,4,5,5,4,5,3	31
	800	5,3,3,5,5,4,4	29
		Total.	85

—*Id.*

BOMBAY INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

THE following formed part of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Council of the Governor-General, on the 5th of June last:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay. He said:—"The Council are already aware that during the monsoon of 1875 agrarian outrages of a serious nature took place in certain districts of the Deccan forming a part of the Bombay Presidency; that a Commission, appointed by Government, reported very fully upon the causes of these outrages, and the remedial measures they thought desirable; that the Government of Bombay in April, 1877, before Sir Philip Wodehouse's departure, submitted their general views upon the question to the Government of India; and finally, that Sir Richard Temple's Government sent up in January 1878 the first definite proposals for meeting the case by legislation. The origin, nature and causes of the difficulty, and the various proposals for its removal, were explained so fully and clearly by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell in his speech of the 20th June last, that it is not necessary for me to go over any part of the ground again, at least on the present occasion.

"The course of procedure at that time considered desirable was that some of the Bombay Government's proposals should be dealt with in this Council and others in that of Bombay. Leave to introduce Bills was accordingly granted by this Council to Mr. Cockerell on the date already mentioned, and by the Bombay Legislative Council to Mr. Ashburner on September 13th, 1878. It happened, however, that during the discussion of the details of the measures thus decided on, a telegram from the Secretary of State was received on December 3rd, requesting that further definite action might be postponed pending the arrival of a despatch he was about to send. The despatch arrived towards the end of January last and showed that the Secretary of State, while approving of the proposals of the Bombay Government considered that they should be supplemented by further provisions for increasing the efficiency of the Courts of justice, and also that the subject could be better dealt with by one 'comprehensive measure' than by two passed in different legislatures.

"The Government of India, concurring in these views, and finding that, owing to various Acts passed in the Governor-General's Council being affected, that Council alone was competent to enact one measure disposing of the whole subject, entrusted to me the duty of conferring with the Government of Bombay as to the

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provisions which such a measure should embrace, and of introducing into this Council the Bill as finally determined upon. I accordingly visited Bombay in April last, and the result was that a Bill was framed in full consultation with me, and proposed by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India for adoption. The Government of India have, I am glad to say, entirely accepted, in their executive capacity, the main principles and policy of this Bill, which are also I believe, in conformity with the views of the Secretary of State. The two Bills for which leave has been already granted need not now, therefore, be proceeded with; and it remains for me to ask of this Council leave to introduce the new Bill, reserving all detailed explanations for the occasion of its introduction."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Goverment of India in the Home Department, dated Simla, June 14.

Read—

Home Department Resolution, No. 1,394, dated 29th July 1878, appointing a Committee of Secretaries to consider and report upon the best way of revising and reducing the Secretariat and other Establishments connected with the Government of India. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the consideration that, as the financial and administrative powers of the several Local Governments had been recently increased, there must be room for some economy in the cost of the Secretariat Establishments of the Supreme Government.

Read also—

Financial Department Resolution, No. 410, dated 1st May 1879, declaring that the present condition of the finances of the Empire required the most stringent economy, and necessitated considerable reductions of expenditure.

Read also Despatches and Resolution—

No. 40, dated 6th April 1870, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State;
No. 61, dated 22nd September 1870, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State;
No. 24, dated 22nd February 1871, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State;
No. 16, dated 27th April 1871, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State;
Resolution in the Home Department, No. 2,748, dated 6th June 1871;

concerning the constitution of a separate Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce under the Government of India.

Letter from the Committee of Secretaries on the subject of the Secretariat Establishments.

RESOLUTION.

In December 1870, financial and administrative responsibility was delegated to the several Local Governments in respect of the important departments of Police, Jails, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing and Public Works. In 1876-77, provincial responsibility was in nearly all the provinces still further extended to the expenditure on the Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Judicial, and other Departments, and to some of the chief sources of Revenue; while, at the same time, some of the more important Local Governments took upon their provincial funds the financial responsibility for "Productive Public Works."

2. It was expected that this delegation of responsibility in so many important departments would give the Local Governments wider scope for administrative improvements and greater incentives to economy, and also that the reform would obviate the necessity for many of the references to, and discussions with, the Supreme Government, that used to occur in past times. So far as relates to administrative efficiency and economical management, and to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the Supreme and Local Governments, the results of the provincialization of the finances have been highly satisfactory. There has not, however, been that reduction in the correspondence between the Supreme and Local Governments which might have been expected. On the contrary, although the Government of India has ceased to exercise in detail any minute control over the greater part of the Administration, that correspondence, while it has in many respects diminished in importance, has actually increased in quantity. The cost of the four departments of the Government of India, Financial, Home, Revenue, and Public Works, which deal with internal administration, has risen since 1870 from Rs. 8,26,454 to Rs. 10,46,746 [*] a year, exclusive of the cost of printing. This increase of correspondence and increase of cost will probably continue, unless some change is made in the way in which the Secretariat work is conducted. The Committee of Secretaries reports, and the Governor General in Council believes, that some part of this correspondence might be foregone without material loss of efficiency to the administration of the country; but that so long as the Secretariat work goes on in the present grooves, its bulk will increase, and no reduction in its cost will be possible. Looking to the great extensions of the provincial system, and to the need of reducing all avoidable expenditure, the Committee of Secretaries unanimously recommends that the Secretariat work of the three Civil Administrative Departments, namely, Financial, Revenue, and Agriculture, and Home, be re-distributed between two amalgamated Departments.

3. The departments of business, in which provincial responsibility was first carried out, were mainly under the supervision of the Home Department. And therefore the work devolving on that Department ought to have decreased considerably since 1870. When a third Secretariat that of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was constituted in 1871, for the control of the internal civil business of the Empire, the intention was that the new Department should supervise and direct the administration of the several branches of the public revenue, the improvement of the existing methods of agriculture, the development of the material resources of the country, and the collection of statistics of every description. It was, however, recognised that the chief revenue work of the Empire must be conducted by the Local Governments, by whom measures of improvement can best be carried out. The administration of the Opium, Excise, and Stamp Revenues, and also of Assessed Taxes, has remained under the control of the Financial Department. The Salt, the Forest, and a more recently, the Customs Revenue Departments have been administered in the Revenue Department; and in one of these branches of Revenue, namely, the Salt Revenue, very important fiscal reforms have been carried out, with great benefit to the revenues and administration of the country. The forest revenue, and the scientific management of the forests, has, in most provinces, been developed greatly by the Local Governments, under the advice and with the assistance of the Inspector-General of Forests. A strong and efficient Statistical Branch has been created under a separate Assistant Secretary; and the more important statistics of foreign commerce and trade are now published with an accuracy and punctuality that leaves little to be desired. But, in respect of land revenue administration, of agricultural and material improvement, and of agricultural statistics, comparatively little has been achieved. There can be no doubt that, as was pointed out by the Duke of Argyll in 1870, the land revenue can best be administered by the Local Government; that it is only through the Local Governments that the Central Government can succesfuly initiate or direct measures for the improvements of agriculture, or for the developement of material resources; and that such measures can best be started and worked by the Local Governments, which have at their command the local knowledge, the local establishments, and the local funds required for the conduct of such affairs.

4. The Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the work of the three administrative Departments of the Government of India, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, can, without real loss of efficiency and with considerable saving of expenditure, be re-distributed among two instead of three Secretariats. The Governor-General in Council in no wise thinks that schemes for developing the revenue, for promoting agricultural improvements, or for drawing out the material resource of the country should be foregone, or that efforts for devising such schemes should be slackened. The need for such improvements and such development is greater than ever. But the administrative history of India during the past ten years has shown that, in a great continent consisting of provinces which differ widely in climate, in physical geography, in characteristics of population, in needs, and in resources, the Local Governments and the local officers can most economically and most effectively initiate and carry out such reforms, measures, and schemes as may be suited to the circumstances of each province. The action of the Central Government in such matters can seldom usefully go beyond guiding, sanctioning, and at times restraining the operations of Local Governments, and making the experience of one province applicable to the circumstances of other provinces, The Governor-General in Council, therefore, considers that a re-distribution of the business of the existing Departments of the Supreme Government can be carried out without jeopardising the progress of agricultural and material improvement. Accordingly, the Governor-General in Council directs that the business of the Financial, Home, and Revenue Departments, with the exception of marine affairs, shall be re-distributed among two Secretariats, to be called—

The Department of Finance and Commerce.
The Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

5. The branches of public business at present managed by the three Departments will be thus distributed:—

Finance and Commerce.

(1.) Department of Account, including Estimates, Banks, Money Orders Loans, Alienations of Revenue.
(2.) Mint and Paper Currency.
(3.) Separate Revenue...... Salt. Customs. Opium. Excise. Stamps. Post Office.
(4.) Statistics, Commerce and Trade, Merchant Shipping.
(5.) Expenditure of Public Money, Leave, Leave Allowances, Pay and Allowances, Pensions and Gratuities, Stores from Home.

Home, Revenue and Agricultural.

(1.) Law and Justice, Jails and Police.
(2.) The Andamans Penal Settlement.
(3.) Education, Industry, Science and Art.
(4.) Sanitation and Medical.
(5.) Civil Service Questions, the Ecclesiastical Service, Registration, Patents, Copyright, Census, Meteorology, Gazetteers, Weights and Measures.
(6.) Land Revenue, including Settlements, Tuccavi Advances.
(7.) Surveys, Great Trigonometrical, Topographical, Revenue, Archæological and Geological, also Minerals.
(8.) Municipalities and Local Funds.
(9.) Emigration.
(10.) Agriculture and Horticulture, including Fibres and Silk, Cattle-breeding and Cattle-disease, also Fisheries.
(11.) Forests.

All questions connected with Ports and Port-dues, Lighting and Pilot Services, Marine Surveys, and Dangers to Navigation, will be transacted in the Marine Branch of the Military Department.

6. The immediate saving which will result from these arrangements will be—

Salary of a Secretary to Government............	Rs. 42,000
" of a Registrar..................................	8,400
	50,400

The Statistical Branch of the present Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce will be transferred intact to the Department of Finance and Commerce. No reduction will probably be possible in the cost of this branch of business. But a gradual reduction must be effected in the strength and cost of the establishment of clerks, and of the printing establishment pertaining to the branch of business transferred to the Department of Home and Agriculture, and to the Military Department. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that within eighteen months' time, such reductions ought to amount to not less than one-third of the cost of the establishment of clerks and one-half of the cost of the printing establishment so transferred, or about Rs. 40,000, inclusive of contingencies and tour allowances. For the present, the Under Secretary in the Revenue Department will be attached to the amalgamated Home and Agricultural Department.

7. The re-distribution of the business of the three Secretariats will be effected as promptly as possible. The Officiating Secretary in the Home Department will arrange, in consultation with the Secretaries in the Financial and Military Departments, for giving effect to these orders. The services of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., whose appointment of Secretary to Government is abolished, will be placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, where suitable employment is now available for him in the Board of Revenue.

8. Separate orders will be issued hereafter in regard to the reduction of the Central Establishments of the Public Works Department.

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[*] *Note.*—These are the figures of the estimates for the year 1879-80.

THE FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

THE following is the full text of the circular issued by the Government of India to the Local Governments:—

Simla, 16th June 1879.

By his Resolution No. 410 of the 1st ultimo, the Governor-General in Council communicated to the local Governments and Administrations a general statement of the measures which he proposed to take for the reduction of the public expenditure. It was, at the same time, announced that it had become necessary to revise the existing financial arrangements with the local Governments, with the object of obtaining relief of the Imperial Treasury and averting, so far as possible, the necessity of imposing on the country fresh burdens, whether Imperial or Provincial. The Governor-General in Council stated his intention of immediately placing himself in communication with the several local Governments and of consulting them in regard to the particular measures which should be adopted for the attainment of that object.

2. These communications have already commenced, and His Excellency in Council thinks that it may facilitate the settlement of the questions which remain to be considered, if he now gives to the local Governments a sketch of the present financial position of the Government of India.

3. The Financial Statement for the current year 1879-80 published on the 13th March last, was drawn up under very exceptional circumstances. They are well known to the local Governments; but it may, nevertheless, be convenient to recapitulate them, and it will thus be easier to show clearly the important changes in the financial position of the Empire which have taken place since the commencement of the official year.

4. Early in 1878, the Government of India declared the necessity of recognizing the fact that the obligations entailed on the Government by the periodical and inevitable recurrence of famine must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. As soon as it was admitted that famines must be looked, on not as abnormal of exceptional calamities, but as certain, from time to time, to recur, it became obvious that sound financial policy obliged the Government to reject altogether the expedient of trusting to borrowing to meet the charges which they entailed, and that it was essential to make such an improvement in the financial position of the Government as would enable it to meet those charges from its ordinary revenue. This could only be done by securing in years of normal prosperity a surplus sufficient to meet the excess expenditure which must be incurred in time of famine.[*]

The Government decided that the amount of financial improvement necessary to enable it to undertake these new burdens could not safely be estimated at less than £1,500,000 a year. The net Imperial resources had, therefore, to be increased by that amount on account of famine alone.

5. £400,000 a year was provided, without any fresh taxation, either Imperial or Provincial, by administrative changes and improvements. The remaining £1,100,000 was furnished by additional taxation; and thus the requisite sum of £1,500,000 was made good.

The manner in which it was proposed actually to apply this surplus has often been explained. The public debt was to be reduced, or its growth prevented, to the extent of £1,500,000 a year, and thus resources were to be stored up in years of prosperity, by means of which, when famine actually occurred, it would be possible to discharge the heavy obligations which would then fall upon the State.

6. In the first statement made on the subject in the Legislative Council on the 27th December 1877, Sir John Strachey spoke as follows:—

"It is the firm intention of the present Government to apply the funds now to be provided for this special purpose strictly to the exclusive objects which they were designed to secure. In such matters, no doubt, Governments cannot fetter their successors, and nothing that we could now say or do would prevent the application of this fund to other purposes. Without thinking of future far removed from us, events might of course happen which would render it impraticable even for us who have designed these measures, to maintain our present resolutions. So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million-and-a-half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reforms, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust."

7. These assurances have frequently been repeated. The Governor-General in Council has never swerved from his resolution; he is at this moment as firmly determined as ever to maintain that resolution in all its integrity, and he has, he hopes, succeeded in maintaining it in spite of circumstances altogether beyond his control, and of exceptional and extreme difficulty.

8. At the beginning of the last financial year, 1878-79, the Government of India believed that it had not only secured the annual surplus of £1,500,000 required for the protection of the country against famine, but an additional surplus of nearly £500,000 to meet unforeseen contingencies. In the course of the year, however, circumstances occurred which made a very grave alteration in the financial position of the Government. The exchange value of the rupee fell to a most serious extent, and the country became involved in war. Notwithstanding these untoward events, the Government was able to meet from its revenues the whole charges of the war to the end of 1878-79, amounting to £670,000, to spend £555,000 on famine relief, and in addition to all this, a surplus of £1,300,000 for famine insurance remained. Although the surplus of the year was increased by special causes, the hopes and assurances of the Government in regard to the provision of means for protecting the country against famine were, in 1878-79, more than fulfilled.[†] The accounts of the year not having yet been closed, the figures now given are necessarily open to some correction, but there can be no doubt of the substantial accuracy of these conclusions.

9. When, three months ago, the Budget arrangements for the present year had to be made, the war still continued, and the fall in the exchange with London had become still more serious. Although the help expected from the British Treasury relieved the Government from immediate anxiety on account of the expenses of the war, it was impossible to say how long the war might continue, or what charges it might ultimately entail. The prospect presented by the further diminution of the exchange value of the rupee was, however, a cause of far greater financial apprehension.

10. It may be assumed that India has now to pay and raise in the year, by taxation, on account of the Home charges, a sum exceeding by about £3,000,000 what would have been necessary if the exchange had remained at the rate prevailing before the long-standing equilibrium between gold and silver was disturb.[‡] The estimates of the present year were worse by £1,364,000 than they would have been if the exchange could have been taken at the same rate as that taken for 1878-79. This additional charge exceeded by about a quarter of a million the whole sum yielded by the new taxation imposed for the protection of the country against famine. In every other respect, the condition of the financies was satisfactory. But for this cause, there would have been, apart from the war, a real surplus on the estimates of the year, of more than £2,000,000. As matters actually stand, this surplus, after allowing for the loss or revenue caused by the partial remission of the duties on cotton goods, has been reduced to about £800,000:[¶] a sum less by £700,000 than the surplus of £1,500,000 required on account of insurance against famine alone; and less by £1,200,000 than the total surplus of £2,000,000 which the Government of India has repeatedly declared to be required, and which, it believed a year ago, that it had secured.

11. The question whether this most serious and indefinite growth of the charges on account of loss by exchange could be prevented by an alteration in the law regulating the currency of India, has, it is generally known been long under the anxious consideration of the Government. If, as some authorities maintained, it could be shown to be in the power of the Government to apply, by this means, and without injury to the country, a sufficient remedy for the evil, it was clear that this course should be adopted. If, on the other hand, no such remedy was possible, other measures for the improvement of the financial position of the Government were not less clearly requisite. It seemed to the Government of India that this question must be settled before any measures for imposing new taxation, or for reducing really useful expenditure, could properly be adopted. The Governor-General in Council accordingly reported this conclusion, with a full statement of his own views, to the Secretary of State; he said that in the event of sufficient proof being given within a reasonable time, that, through an alteration in the currency law, or by the operation of other causes, a permanent recovery of the exchange could be anticipated, "it would be prudent to accept the temporary loss of the surplus, secured by the arrangements made at the commencement of the present financial year, by which we had hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided for the people of India. We feel, however, that a final judgment on the question of policy cannot long be delayed, without loss of character of the Government and serious danger to the country."

12. When the Financial Statement for the present year was published, this question was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the fact was announced in paragraph 28 of the Statement. It was said that it was not desirable to enter further into the subject "until Her Majesty's Government has had time to mature its decision in regard to the measures which ought to be taken." It was added that, although for the present the Governor-General in Council thought it wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the famine insurance surplus, he would "in no degree abandon the imperative duty of making, to the utmost of his ability, provision for protecting the country against famine. He still believes that a surplus of £1,500,000 a year, in ordinary times, is necessary to cover this liability alone."

13. It still appears to the Governor-General in Council that no other conclusion could, under the circumstances of the case, have been reasonably adopted; and this conclusion, which was rendered desirable by the position of the question of exchange, would, if no such question had arisen, have been rendered necessary by the war. The Government of India has always declared that circumstances calling for seriously increased expenditure of a temporary character might occur, in which it would be wise to accept the temporary suspension of the famine insurance surplus as the lesser of two evils. This was the policy which the Government of India resolved, under the circumstance described, to adopt at the commencement of the present year; and, although it was unfortunate that the contingency which had been foreseen as possible, should have occurred so soon after the arrangements for the protection of the country against famine were supposed to have been completed, the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the proper course was taken.

14. Although the Governor-General in Council thus resolved to await the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the important question which was under its consideration, he did not, on this account neglect the duty of being prepared to take immediate action, if that decision should render it necessary to abandon the expectation that some relief from the increasing difficulties caused by the fall in the value of silver in relation to gold might be found by altering the law by which the currency is regulated. The official orders of the Secretary of State, to the effect that measures in this direction appeared impracticable, were issued on the 19th May; but their purport was known to the Government of India a few weeks earlier. About the same time it became possible to look forward with confidence to the termination of the war, and to the removal of the anxiety which was felt on this account when the Financial Statement was made. On the 1st May, the Resolution referred to in the first paragraph of the letter was published, declaring that immediate measures must be taken for the reduction of the public expenditure in all its branches, and for the revision of the arrangements between the Imperial and provincial Governments. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that every one will agree in the opinion that, however unfortunate may be the necessity for these measures, it was the duty of the Government to take them rather than impose fresh taxation.

15. The orders that have already been issued provide for a reduction next year of £733,000 on the ordinary Imperial and provincial grants for public works, and stringent measures are being taken for the reduction, at no little sacrifice, of the central establishments of the Government of India. The amount by which the revision of the provincial assignments will increase the resources of the Imperial Treasury cannot now be stated; but there can be no doubt that it will be considerable. The Governor-General in Council hopes, by the various measures in progress, to obtain, in the Civil Departments alone, an improvement in the finances which may, with the active co-operation of the Local Governments, amount to £1,000,000; against this, however, there must be a serious set-off on account of pensions and other forms of compensation to the officers with whose services it will be necessary to dispense.

16. With the object of examining into the whole question of Military expenditure in India, and the possibility of reducing it without interfering with the efficiency of the Army, a Commission of experienced Military and Civil Officers, under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden, has been appointed. An investigation by a Committee, under the presidency of the Earl of Northbrook, is also going on at the present time in London into the question of the Home Military charges. The Governor-General in Council cannot now say anything in regard to the probable results of these inquiries in this country and in England, but it is his earnest hope and expectation that they will prove beneficial in a high degree to the interests of India.

17. It has been shown, in the 10th paragraph of this letter, that the sum of £700,000 must be provided to restore in its integrity the surplus of £1,500,000 required as an insurance against famine. The reductions of expenditure, and the other measures which have already been taken, have more than covered this amount. It may therefore be confidently said that the Government of India has already, without imposing fresh burdens on the people, made provision for securing the full amount of the surplus originally declared necessary for protecting the country against famine, as well as for recouping the loss of revenue caused by the reductions lately made in the duty on cotton goods.

18. In saying this, it is of course assumed that no fresh causes will lead to a large increase of expenditure, or to a large falling off in the revenue. With the single exception of the loss by exchange, no cause of financial anxiety is now apparent; but how serious this exception may prove in the future, has unfortunately been shown most forcibly by the experience of the past. This indefinite and uncontrolable liability throws an element of doubt into all the financial arrangements of the Government; it is this liability which has rendered necessary the stringent measures which have been taken for reducing expenditure on works most useful to the country, and essential to its rapid progress; which has obliged the Governor-General in Council to disturb, to some extent, the satisfactory relations established between the Supreme and Provincial Governments, and has made it impossible to say that India may not have to submit hereafter to further sacrifices. His Excellency in Council is not, on this account, less firm in his resolution to maintain the finances of the Empire in a thoroughly sound condition, nor is he less confident of complete success in carrying that resolution into effect.

19. The Local Governments are aware that it has been decided to reduce very largely the expenditure not only on Ordinary Public Works, but in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, on Productive Works also. His Excellency in Council does not disguise from himself the serious injury which must be caused by even the temporary restrictions of a policy followed for many years past with eminent success, and which, in spite of all mistakes, has promoted to an extraordinary degree the material progress of the country. The Government of India greatly regrets the unfortunate necessity under which, by causes altogether beyond its control, it has thus been placed.

20. Rigid economy in every branch of the public service is, in present circumstances, the policy which must be followed. To quote again the words of the Resolution of the 1st May:—

"Unless positive necessity exists, no improvements in administration, however desirable, must be undertaken if they involve increased charges: no fresh establishments must be entertained; no new offices must be created; no new works, which it is possible to postpone, must be commenced."

It is through this policy of retrenchment and economy that the necessity for fresh taxation has, for the present, been avoided; and if the fall in the value of silver in relation to gold should further increase, strict adherence to that policy will be more than ever essential. The Governor-General in Council knows that every Local Government and Administration in India will give to him its loyal support in carrying out the measures which he has resolved to adopt.

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[*] Financial Statement for 1878-79, para. 15.
[†] See Financial Statement for 1879-80, para. 159.
[‡] Financial Statement for 1879 80, para. 276.
[¶] Financial Statement for 1879-80, para. 265.

GREAT SWINDLING CASE.—The case in which four men, named Ramzan, Ashgur, Hossein and Amir, were charged with having cheated one Mahomed Reza, the owner of a shop in the city, of *kinkhab*, gold cloth, &c., worth about four thousand rupees, has been finally settled. The facts of the case, as elicited by the evidence for the prosecution are, that a respectable looking Mahomedan, who described himself as an overseer, came in company with 2 or 3 other men, one of whom had a bag containing about Rs. 500 in cash in his hand, to the complainant's shop one evening and said he wanted to buy some gold cloth, &c. He saw some cloth, but at last said that as it had got late in the evening he would send his chaprassi the next morning, and asked the complainant to come over with the chaprassi to his house with some goods of the description that he saw. The chaprassi accordingly came to the shop, and complainant, accompanied by one or two of his men, took the goods over with the chaprassi. They were taken to a house in the heart of the city close to the Kotwali, where they saw a *darzi* sitting outside sewing some cloths given to him by the occupier of the house. A purda was down on the door leading to the inner apartment where ladies were said to have been. The chaprassi then gradually took all the goods inside for the approval of the ladies, and the complainant with his men were made to wait outside with the *darzi*. After about an hour or so he got tired of waiting, and called out, but not getting any reply, quietly opened the purda to see what was going on inside, and to his utter dismay he could see nobody in the house. He then gave the alarm and called the owner of the house and some neighbours. On entering the inner apartments, they saw the whole house empty, and a window at the back, which the owner of the house said was closed for the last seven years was ajar. Information was then given to the police, and a reward was proffered for any information that would lead to the detection of the swindlers as to the finding of the goods. After a few days the police, with their usual vigilance, brought these four men as having been the men who committed this cheating. The Magistrate, Mr Barry, went through the whole case, and after a protracted trial acquitted three—*viz*; Ashgar, Hossein and Amir and convicted Ramzan for abetment of cheating, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment, Ramzan then appealed, and the judge, Mr Lushington after hearing Mr. Tryluckhanath Ghose (who defended the accused before the Magistrate also) for the appellant and the Government Pleader, for two days, quashed the conviction.—*Indian Herald.*

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THE FUNDS in hand, for the payment of future claims, amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING, invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

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GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

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FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

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MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000 on which five Annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of those expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.		Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th October 1877.

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